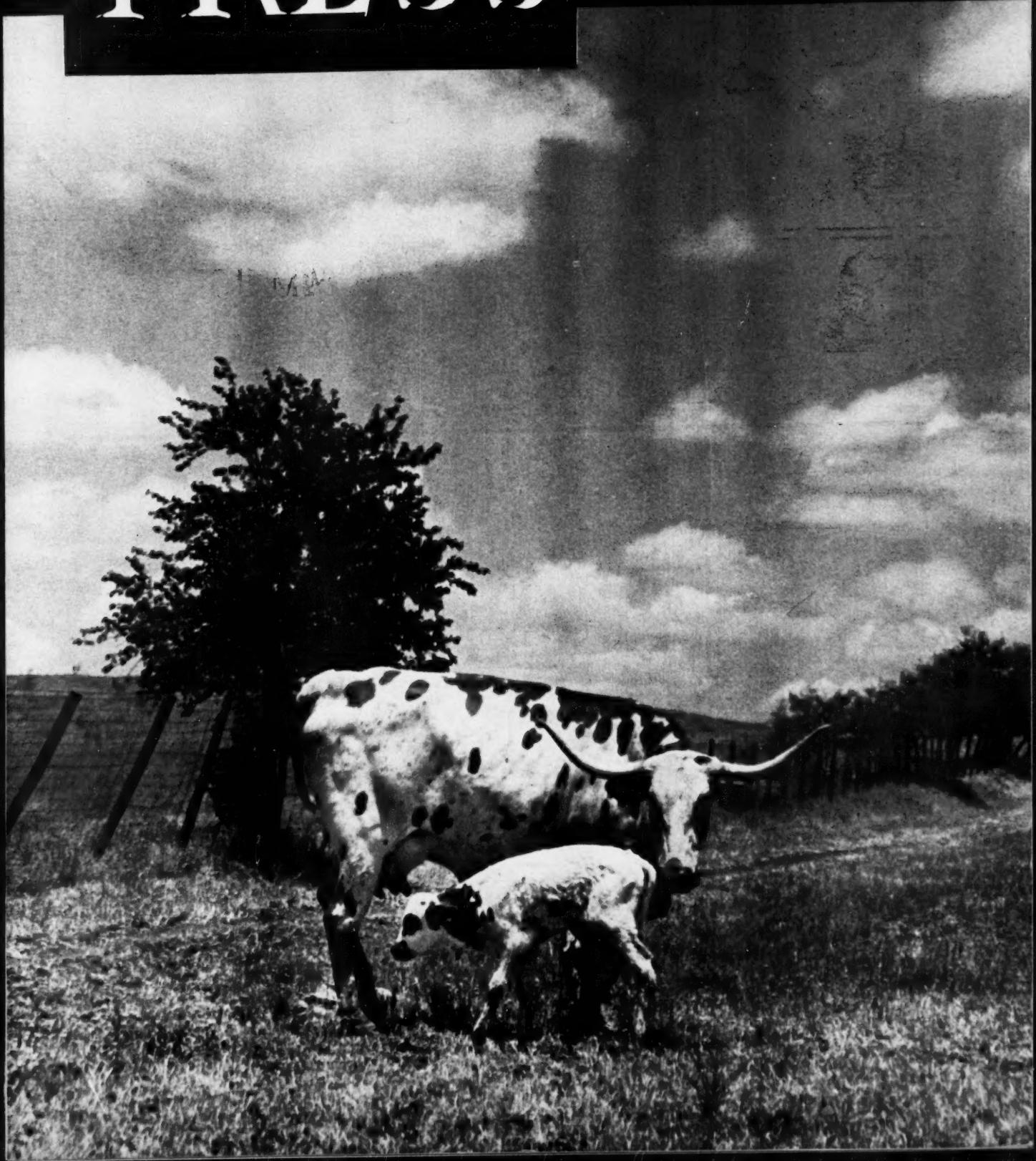
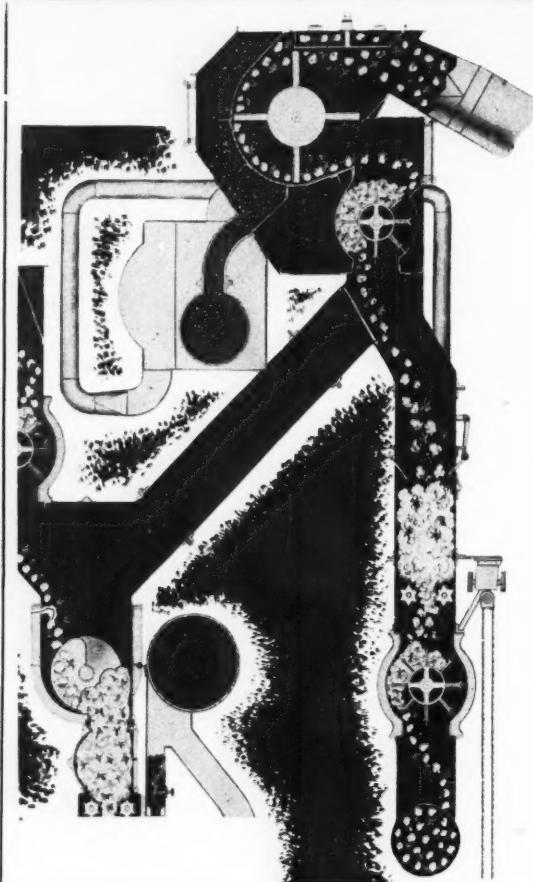


# PRESS

55<sup>th</sup>  
Year





## LUMMUS Automatic Suction Control

(Patent Applied For).

These days when skilled and experienced suction feeders are hard to find, this Lummus "First" counts heavily because it enables the ginner, from the gin floor, to set the rate of flow as he wishes it — and have that flow maintained automatically. Thus any green hand at the telescope can keep the cotton flowing . . . the Lummus device will control the rate of delivery automatically. Hence there will be no slugging nor choking — nor, on the other hand, will the gin be "starved".

The Automatic Suction Control unit can easily and quickly be installed in your suction line.

Lummus is Doing More to Put  
Gins on a Better Paying Basis

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Readily removable side panels with windows and removable top covers provide quick and easy access to the interior of this newly designed all-metal Cleaner. Individual heavy Screen Sections are under each spiked Cleaner Cylinder. Sand, dirt and trash are removed by Conveyor and Vacuum Dirt Feeder. May be used strictly as a Cleaner with By-Pass Discharge Hood or with plain Discharge without the By-Pass feature. Write for complete information.

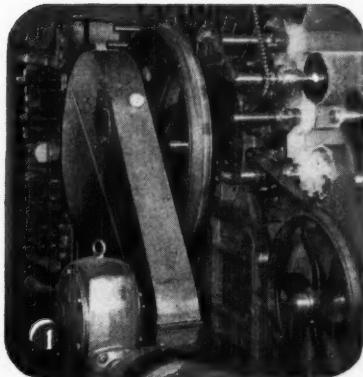
## — CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY —

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

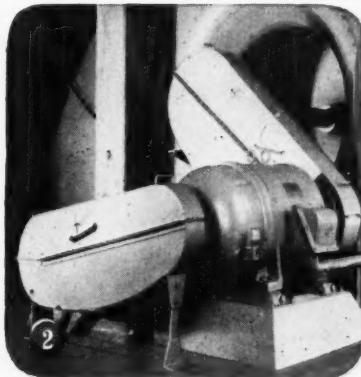
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If you need a drive for jobs like these--

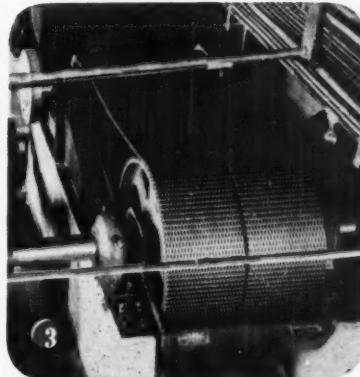
# YOU'RE MONEY AHEAD with LINK-BELT Silent Chain



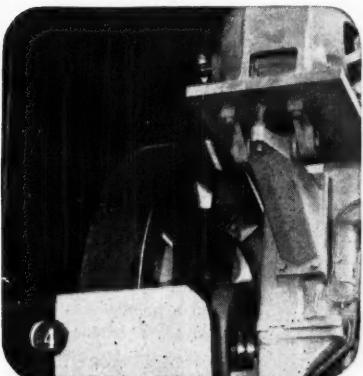
**1 ADVERSE OPERATING CONDITIONS.** Humidity, heat, cold do not lower Link-Belt Silent Chain's better-than-98% efficiency.



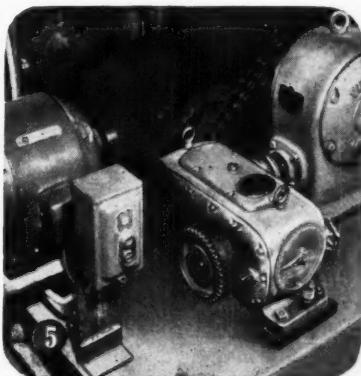
**2 UNFAILING SAFETY.** Dependability assures continued production. On above tunnel ventilators, Link-Belt drives protect human life.



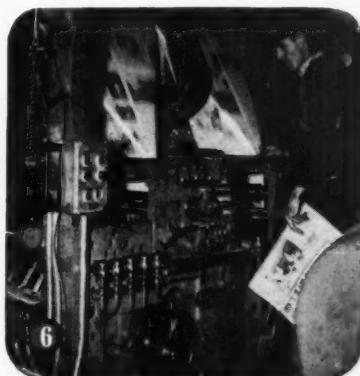
**3 LARGE OR SMALL HP.** A versatile line, Link-Belt Silent Chain drives are available from fractional to thousands of horsepower.



**4 LARGE RATIOS.** Link-Belt Silent Chain operates efficiently on extremely short centers at ratios as high as 10-to-1.



**5 LIMITED SPACE.** Easy to assemble in close quarters, Link-Belt Silent Chain permits built-in drives, compact housings.



**6 HIGH SPEED.** After 13 years on this newspaper press at speeds up to 4700 fpm, Silent Chain is still efficient.

Here's why Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives offer you more per dollar spent:

- Lower cost—often lower in first cost, always lower in ultimate cost.
- Longer life—trouble-free performance for 25 or 30 years is common.
- No dismantling machine or removing sheaves for repairs.
- Better than 98% efficiency.
- Maintained ratio assures full productive capacity.
- Slipless action assures a better product.
- Easy to install.
- Safe to employees—operates in oil-retaining casing.

For all the facts, see your Link-Belt distributor or factory branch store, or write for new Book 2425.

13,440

**LINK-BELT**  
THE SYMBOL OF QUALITY  
LINK-BELT CO.

**SILVERSTREAK SILENT CHAIN DRIVES**

**LINK-BELT COMPANY:** Executive Offices, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. To Serve Industry There Are Link-Belt Plants, Sales Offices, Stock Carrying Factory Branch Stores and Distributors in All Principal Cities. Export Office: New York 7; Canada, Scarborough (Toronto 13); Australia, Marrickville, N.S.W.; South Africa, Springs. Representatives Throughout the World.



*The Cotton Gin and  
Oil Mill PRESS . . .*

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GINNERS, COTTONSEED  
CRUSHERS AND OTHER  
OILSEED PROCESSORS  
FROM CALIFORNIA TO  
THE CAROLINAS

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**OFFICIAL  
MAGAZINE OF:**

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Alabama Cotton Ginner's Association  
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The Carolinas Ginner's Association  
Georgia Cotton Ginner's Association  
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginner's Association  
New Mexico Cotton Ginner's Association  
Oklahoma Cotton Ginner's Association  
Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association  
Texas Cotton Ginner's Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND  
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Magazine of the foregoing  
associations for official  
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for the editorial expressions  
or policies contained herein.

★ ON OUR COVER:

This Texas Longhorn and her one-hour-old calf were photographed on the Josey Ranch near Carrollton, Texas and are a reminder of days gone by when the breed was plentiful and the beef was tough. The Longhorn, famed in song and story, is going the way of the mule and the buffalo. The few small herds that remain are maintained mostly for sentimental reasons.

*Photograph by John Jeter*

Vol. 55

August 28, 1954

No. 18

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING  
PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 26, TEXAS

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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

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SOUTHWESTERN**

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Lift**

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HELICOID  
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NINE  
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Such a marked preference for Rotor Life is natural. Replacing bucket elevators and other mechanical elevating units. Precision engineered to meet your needs and requirements in the elevating of any free flowing bulk material, the Rotor Lift will give you uninterrupted production and a continuous reduction in operating cost. Rotor Lift is available in nine distinct types and four diameter sizes. When processors in the cotton ginning and oilseed industries express such enthusiasm, it is well worth your investigation.

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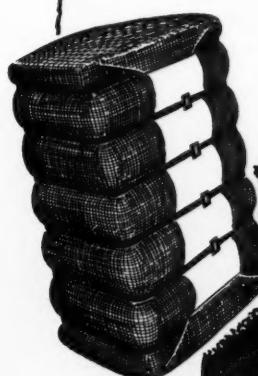
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out cotton  
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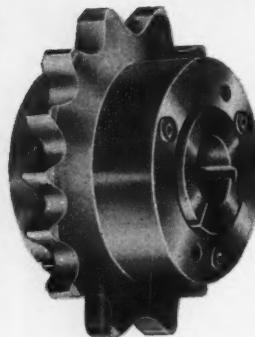
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Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas; Charleston, South Carolina

*The*

# FORT WORTH

*Line*

**The same  
"QD" Tapered Split  
Hub is used in both**



## "QD" ROLLER CHAIN SPROCKETS AND "QD" V-BELT SHEAVES



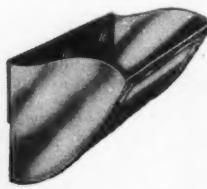
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EASY OFF  
WITH POSITIVE  
PRESS FIT!**

The Fort Worth "QD" Hub is easily and quickly installed or removed when used with Fort Worth V-Belt Sheaves or Sprockets. You get a positive press fit all the way around the shaft eliminating wobble and eccentricity found in old style units.

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In the assembly of Fort Worth Conveyor, the flighting is snugly fitted to the pipe and securely anchored with formed steel lugs at each end. The lugs are continuously welded to both pipe and flight, which with intermediate tack welds, make a rigid one piece unit. After assembly every conveyor is tested for straightness and alignment.



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SECTION 200



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# What National Cotton Council Activities at 40 Worth St. mean to cotton — and how they have helped to keep cotton ahead of its competition — especially in the women's fashion field



Council offices are on ninth floor of building at left, behind words "Worth Street" on signpost.

**W**HAT DOES the National Cotton Council maintain an office in New York?" a reader asked us recently. "What does the Council do there?"

Now, when you come to think of it, those are good questions. We scratched our head for a moment and then stammered that we didn't know exactly, but that we'd find out.

And that's what we have done. Because we found the answers interesting, we believe that you'll want to know, too.

The New York office was set up in October 1949 as a branch of the Council's sales promotion division headed by Ed Lipscomb, director of sales promotion and public relations in Memphis, where advertising and merchandising of industrial cottons and cottonseed products are conducted.

Now, why should the Council's apparel and household promotion activity be located in New York?

It developed that there are a lot of reasons, but among the more important are these:

First, New York is the center of the cotton textile selling industry. On Worth Street, the traditional textile market, and the newer uptown fabric market around Thirty-fourth Street, ap-

proximately 85 percent of the cotton textiles manufactured in the U.S. are sold. New York likewise is the center of the converting industry — the segment of the trade which deals with the styling and merchandising of cottons for both apparel and household products.

Second, New York is the capital of America's fashion industry and its garment manufacturing trade. Along Seventh Avenue is the greatest concentration of high fashion designers and manufacturers in the entire world. Here also are resident buying offices for stores across the country.

Third, New York is the nerve center of U.S. communications media. On Manhattan Island are published more consumer and fashion magazines and Sunday supplements than in the rest of the hemisphere combined. Here are the national and international headquarters of the great news and feature syndicates. Here are the central studios for all the radio and television networks and newsreel companies. Hollywood film studios also maintain large distribution and exploitation offices in New York. And here are published the majority of the

trade magazines which influence the nation's retailers.

In day-to-day contact with the fashion and textile centers which make news, and with major media headquarters which distribute the news, the New York office serves as legwork and liaison bureau for Memphis campaigns.

In addition, New York conducts 12 of the Council's basic sales promotion campaigns: fashion series, Maid of Cotton, manufacturer-retailer, children's wear, men's wear, domestics, floor coverings, home furnishings, National Cotton Week, sales training, car cards, and the annual designer award ceremony.

Many of these programs are based on trade advertising campaigns designed to influence public opinion leaders in key areas. Children's wear advertisements, for example, are addressed to buyers for children's department and specialty stores. All these campaigns seek to help the retailer sell cotton. Several involve sales promotion brochures offering specific ideas for local retail advertising layouts, window displays and storewide events.

New York's 11-member office consists of three major sales promotion desks—fashion, Maid of Cotton and merchandising—and one public relations staffer.

For the past 14 months, the staff has been headed by Ernest Stewart,

Claire McCardell, Celia Phillips, Greta Platty and Ike Clark are among the famous designers who posed with Maid of Cotton Beverly Pack (center) at her Waldorf-Astoria fashion show last January. Nancy White, fashion editor of Good Housekeeping magazine (extreme right), was commentator.





National Broadcasting Company cameraman shoots a cotton fashion show at the Museum of Modern Art for a network television news program. Council provided models, dresses and other assistance.

formerly public relations manager at Memphis and currently general manager of sales promotion and public relations for the Council in New York.

In an ordinary day, Ernest may put the finishing touches on a new menswear advertising campaign, discuss an upcoming cotton fashion feature with

a national women's magazine editor, straighten out a hitch in the 1955 Maid of Cotton itinerary in a call from a Far West department store, talk to a selling house president about the invitation list for a goodwill tour of cotton plantations by a select group of Worth Street executives, phone a TV director to sell the idea of incorporating a cotton fashion show on a network program, and fill in a newspaper reporter on mechanical harvesting practices in the Southwest. Another day might find him closeted all morning with the Council's advertising agency on production of a Cotton Week retail plan book and writing the script for a Council TV film in the afternoon.

Fashion Director Margot Herzog and her assistant "cover the market" from Seventh Avenue to Fifth Avenue in midtown New York throughout the year, attending the openings of famous American designers in advance of each season. At a time when only one or two samples of a new dress have been made up, she determines major trends in cotton fashions, selecting the dresses, suits and coats for the Maid of Cotton wardrobe, for Council films to be produced in Memphis and for still photos which will illustrate New York advertising campaigns and publicity features. Through years of personal contact with prominent designers, the fashion department is able to obtain these "one of a kind" costumes long enough for photographing even when scores of retail buyers are waiting to examine them in making up their store lines.

Gathering its own fashion news, the department publicizes cotton styles in a variety of media. It publishes a seasonal

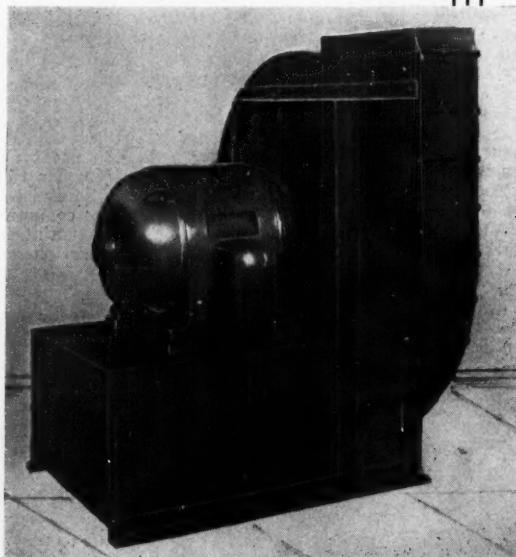
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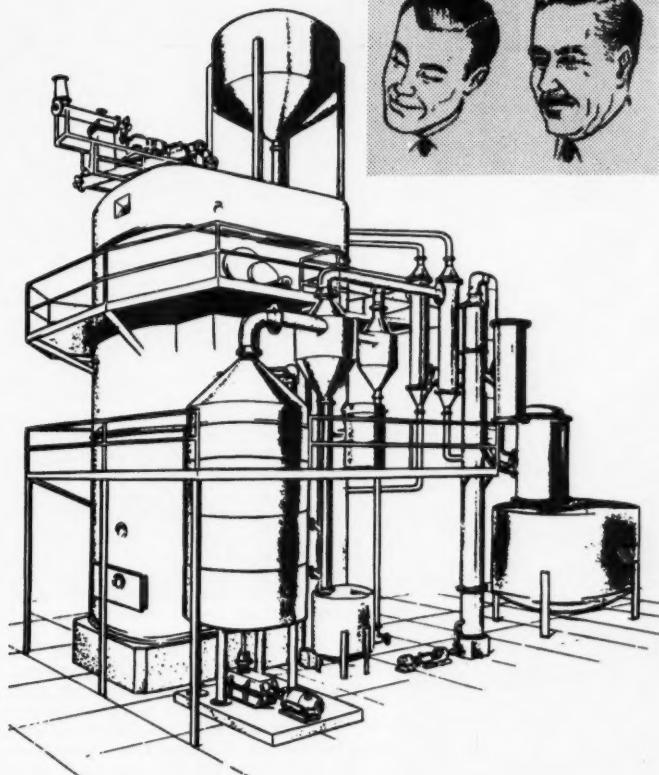
**Cooling Seed the Quickest Way  
May Be Too Slow!**



**Ethbert Phelps**  
**MACHINERY COMPANY**

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**the best in  
Solvent Extraction  
costs LESS**

Almost all processors agree that French extraction equipment is the best. Many of them are surprised to find that a completely installed French plant often costs less than any other possible system.

When you can buy the best and save money too, there is double reason to buy French.

If you are considering solvent extraction, it will pay you to investigate French solvent extraction systems . . . then compare all the outstanding features they offer. Versatility—ease of operation—economy—efficiency and safety—and, most important of all, finer and more profitable end products.

French solvent extractors are designed for indoor or outdoor installation and are being used extensively throughout the world to process all types of oleaginous nuts and seeds.

Whether it's a complete new plant or additional equipment to fit existing facilities, see French first—the best in oil milling equipment.

THE FRENCH OIL MILL  
MACHINERY CO.  
PIQUA, OHIO—U. S. A.

pamphlet, *In the Cotton Field*, which alerts department store buyers on what to promote in cotton. It also publishes a quarterly feature and photo service, *Cotton Camera*, which offers editors authoritative style news and artistic photos in glossy or mat form.

To a select list of 150 major newspapers the department distributes sets of high-style photos on an "exclusive-in-your-city" basis. Similar style news is sent on an exclusive local basis to radio stations via the semi-monthly script, *Fashions in Cotton*.

Council merchandising manager Richard Alexander similarly covers the men's wear and work clothes markets in addition to regular duties as liaison officer with advertising agencies, sales training specialist, manager of the National

Cotton Week campaign and liaison man for foreign sales promotion programs. This job involves the scheduling and copy supervision of all wearing apparel and household product advertisements, as well as retail contacts, both in New York and on field trips to other cities, with resident buyers, chain store executives and department heads and advertising directors of major department stores.

The Maid of Cotton desk sets up the Maid's American and overseas itinerary and a multitude of tie-ins with department stores, manufacturers, airlines and others. It is generally filled by a former Maid of Cotton tour manager with first-hand experience of the problems encountered in meeting close schedules, working with a variety of individuals

and groups and promoting American-grown cotton throughout the Western world. Lillian Sledge, tour manager for the past three years, takes over this desk in September.

Other duties include covering the children's wear, floor coverings and home furnishings markets and planning of publicity and advertising campaigns in these fields.

As office public relations manager, William Baldwin is contact man with press, radio-TV, magazines, newsreels and other media influencing public opinion. This desk involves writing and editing a variety of releases, articles, scripts and brochures, as well as photography and photo editing, in the creation of product publicity for all New York campaigns and institutional publicity for the cotton industry.

In its five years of operation, the Council's New York office at 40 Worth Street has established itself as a reliable information center for both press and industry, as well as the source of advertising and merchandising campaigns attuned to the latest concepts of sales promotion.

By maintaining its own staff in New York, the Council has been better able to capitalize on many promotion opportunities in the wearing apparel and household field.

An annual Cotton Fashion Award for "outstanding service to American cotton in the creative fashion field" has been awarded for the past two years to noted designers as a result of cooperative effort between the Council and a group of 13 New York fabric manufacturers.

The Council's New York staff helped organize the Guild of Independent Cotton Converters, a group of nine fabric houses who banded together to promote cotton fashions in a national magazine advertising campaign.

In cooperation with the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, the Maid of Cotton's debut has been made a first-magnitude event with the presentation of her wardrobe to the fashion press at the Association's annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This year, 18 distinguished designers among those who created the Maid's wardrobe attended the fashion show in a group that was virtually unique because of the collective talent represented.

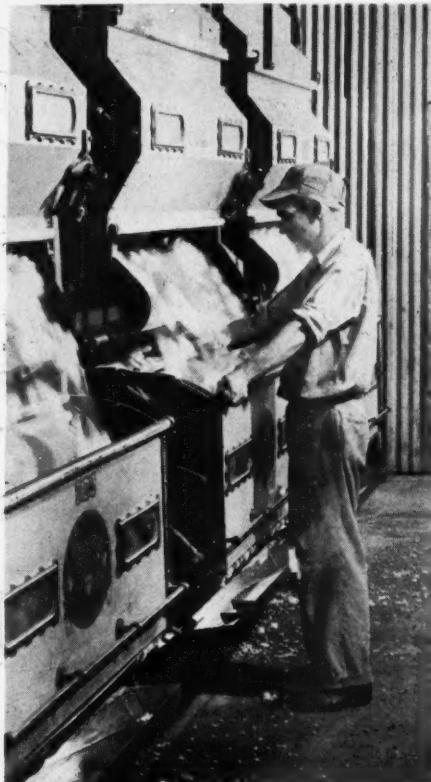
The Council also has sponsored an unusual series of educational tours, inviting picked groups of New York opinion leaders on an annual four-day visit to cotton plantations at harvest time. Key business editors were invited in 1951 and 1952, and textile selling house executives in 1953 and 1954, gaining firsthand knowledge of raw cotton production to help them write about cotton or sell cotton with greater understanding and enthusiasm.

Among the publications turned out in New York have been a complete revision of the Council's unique textbook, *Cotton From Field to Fabric*, illustrated with swatches of typical fabrics; a program booklet for women's club chairmen, *Let's Talk Cotton*, explaining how to stage an hour-long program of cotton games and contests, and a similar cotton program booklet for distribution by the National Grange. Direct contact with key textile houses and home decoration manufacturers in New York enabled the Council to produce an eight-page home furnishings supplement on household

(Continued on Page 27)

Good bagging,  
like  
good ginning,  
keeps them  
coming back

Cover your properly-ginned bales with the bagging that assures maximum protection from weather and handling  
... insist on



## BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING

2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE

Open weave Jute Bagging

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Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"

**BELTON BAGGING CO.**  
BELTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

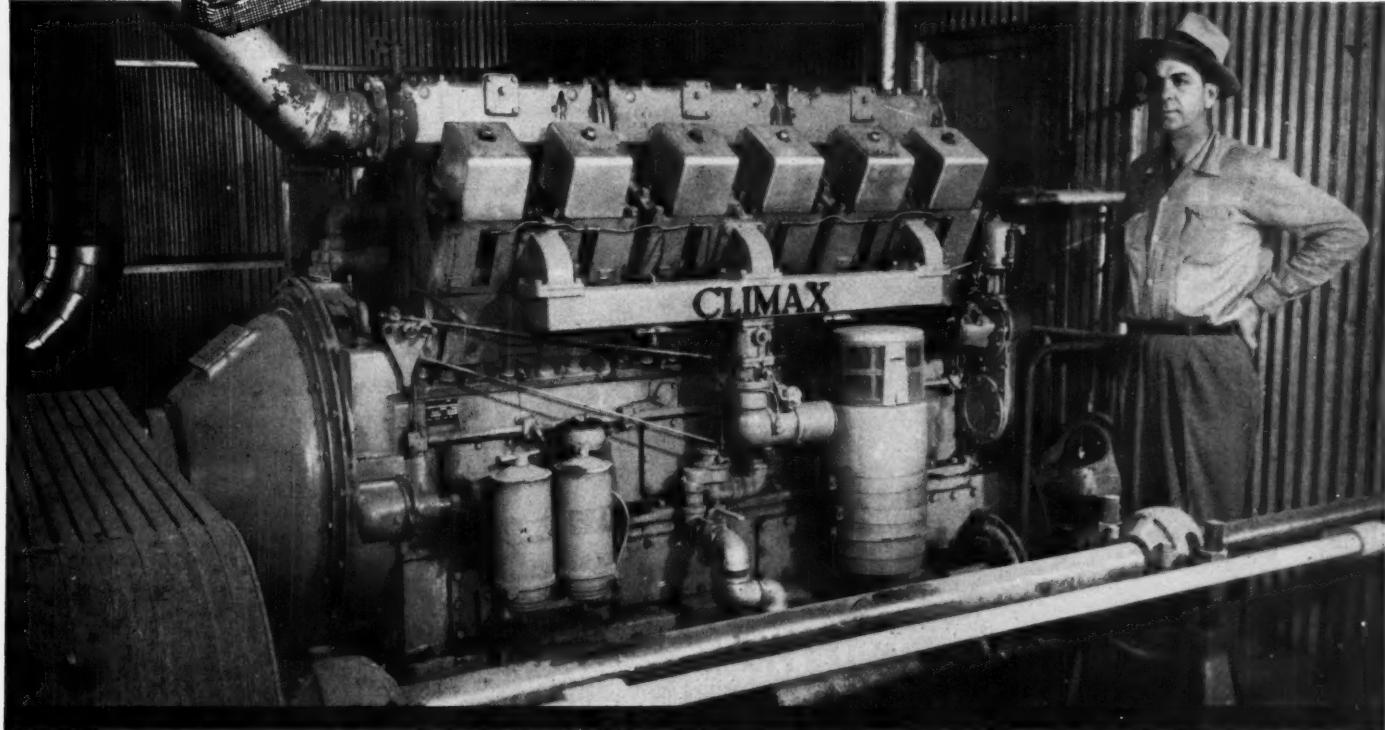


**"We saved more than \$7,000**

**IN POWER COSTS IN THE FIRST YEAR**

**WITH *climax*™**

reports Jack Henry, Simmons-Henry Gin, Lubbock, Texas.



Out in the plains area of Texas, the Simmons-Henry Gin has compiled a record for first year performance with their Climax engine that speaks for itself.

One of the most modern gins in the Lubbock area, the Simmons-Henry company ginned a total of 7,396 bales of cotton at a cost of less than 20¢ per bale for natural gas fuel. According to the owners, this cost figure includes operating the dryer 95% of the time. Compared to some other types of power available to this operator, this represents a saving of more than \$7,000.00 in the first year by using natural gas. In addition, the owners report that their Climax

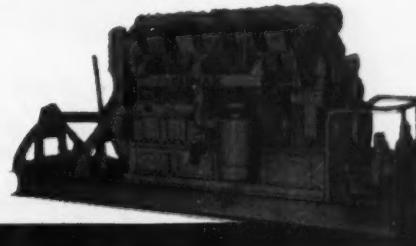
engine was more economical to install and has given absolute dependability with no shutdowns.

Climax Blue Streak Engines can give you these... and other... advantages, too. To fit your particular requirements, Climax makes six famous models with power ranges from 180 to 450 horsepower to operate on either natural gas or butane... all designed, engineered and constructed especially for the cotton gin industry. Before you repower, it will pay you to get the complete story of the strides Climax has made to provide you with the lowest cost per bale operation. Ask your nearby Climax Blue Streak Distributor for full details.



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BLUE STREAK ENGINES**

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**Attendance Set at 300**

## **Short Course Is Held For Delta Ginnings**

■ **CONTINUED improvement in cotton ginning and farming stressed at Greenville session.**

Continued improvement in cotton farming and ginning was the theme of the one-day Delta Ginnings' Short Course held at Greenville, Miss., Aug. 10. About 300 gin owners and operators attended the session.

George Baird, Inverness, chairman of the ginning improvement committee of

Delta Council introduced speakers and panel members who participated in the program. The Delta Council and Mississippi Extension Service are co-sponsors of the event.

Harris Barnes, Jr., ginner and farmer from Clarksdale, was chairman of the subcommittee which planned the short course. He told the group that farmers should cooperate with ginnings by picking the cleanest possible cotton and delivering it to gins in good condition. Improved ginning was stressed by Barnes, who pointed out that the whole area suffers when only a few gins turn out an inferior product.

Quality, said Ernest Carpenter, Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S.C., is cotton's most competitive factor. He discussed effects on textile mill operations of poorly ginned cotton.

Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist

for the National Cotton Council, Memphis, said that cotton is showing increases in seven-tenths of its markets. The big news, he emphasized, is in the apparel and household markets. Cotton's natural good qualities and aggressive promotion are responsible for gains, he pointed out.

A panel discussion concerned with ginning techniques was presented. Tom Johnston, Stoneville, Extension cotton ginning specialist, was moderator. USDA specialists from the Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville were panel members. They included Robert A. Montgomery, Clyde Griffin, Charles Speakes, Edsel Harrell and Z. M. Looney.

The importance of good housekeeping in preventing fires and keeping insurance rates down was stressed by J. F. Barksdale, Mississippi State Rating Bureau, Jackson.

Gin trash handling and disposal was the topic of Charles Merkel, of the Stoneville Laboratory, and E. H. Brooks, of Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, discussed contributions of the gin machinery manufacturers to quality ginning.

J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, Extension ginning specialist, closed the session with a summary of the day's discussions.



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## **Personnel Transfers Made By Stewart & Stevenson**

A number of personnel promotions in Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc., branches throughout Texas have been announced by Joe Manning, vice-president and general manager. These changes have been made to improve service to the customer and increase the engineering and application ability of the Stewart & Stevenson sales organization, Manning said.

E. E. Childress, who has been sales manager of the Odessa branch for the last three years, has been transferred to the main plant at Houston where he will serve as chief engineer. Childress has been with Stewart & Stevenson for eight years. He received his degree in mechanical engineering from Texas Tech in 1942 and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

N. J. "Tiny" Herman has been transferred from the engineering department in Houston to the petroleum industry sales department for the Houston territory.

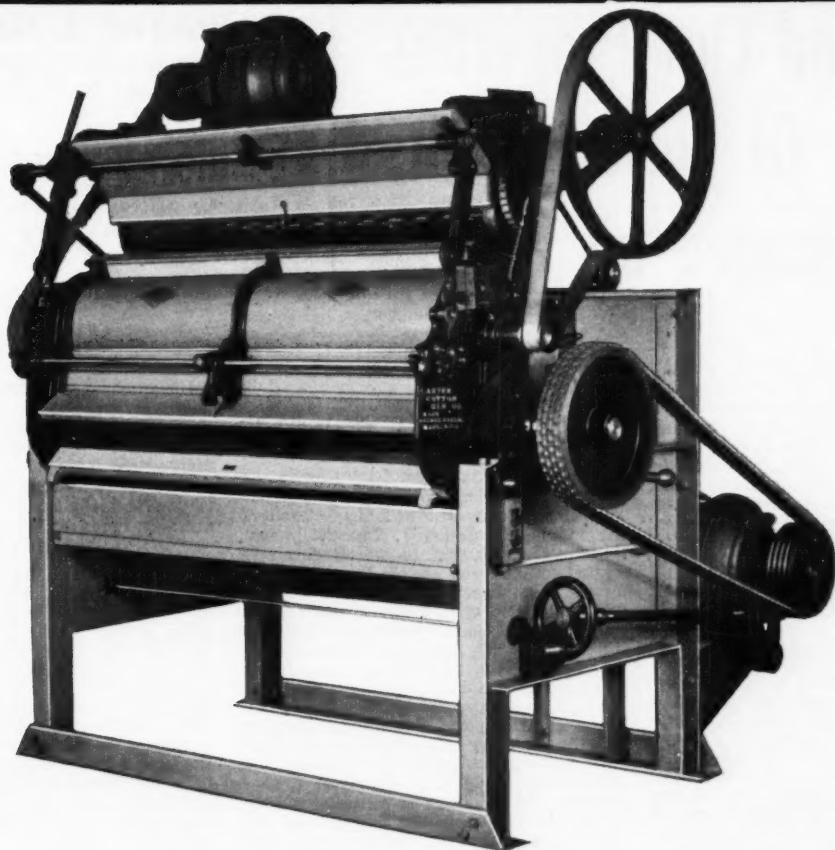
Grady Foster has been transferred to the Lubbock branch where he will be sales manager. He was formerly in the sales department of the San Juan branch.

## **Arizona Seed Distributors Aid Research Programs**

At the recent annual meeting of Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors in Phoenix plans were outlined for contributing to cotton research programs at the University of Arizona and the Arizona Experiment Station at Sacaton. Nearly \$20,000 was allotted for this purpose.

The group's research fund totals over \$150,000, and the organization hopes to invest a part of this in a cotton experiment farm, according to Secretary Wilbur Wuertz.

■ **F. T. DINES**, formerly Texas Extension wheat specialist, has organized Western Grain & Supply Co., Amarillo.



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# Seed and Lint Properties Of Cotton Plants Damaged by 2,4-D<sup>1,2</sup>

IT IS WELL KNOWN that very small amounts of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid (2,4-D) applied to cotton plants may result in malformation of the plant, delayed maturity, a significant reduction in yield of seed cotton, and a reduction in seed viability (2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12). The literature, however, gives little information regarding the chemical composition of the seed or the lint properties of seed cotton produced by 2,4-D injured plants. This report deals with experimental data collected regarding these factors.

## Experimentation and Results

**Chemical Composition of Seed**—Replicated blocks of two varieties of cotton, Stoneville 2B and Deltapine 15, carrying bolls of a maximum age of 20 days, were treated with 1.0 mg. 2,4-D acid equivalent per plant on July 24, 1950, at College Station, Texas. The 1.0 mg. application was selected in that preliminary experiments seemed to indicate that this level was the most likely to cause changes in seed composition and still permit development of bolls set at the time of treatment. This amount of growth regulator was applied as the sodium salt in an aqueous solution to which Grasselli spreader had been added. The solution was sprayed over the entire plant. Application of this quantity of 2,4-D resulted in the death of all squares and flowers present on the plants at the time of treatment so that the seed collected was from bolls formed prior to treatment.

After the bolls had matured, seed cotton was harvested and chemical analyses made of the seed. All analyses were completed within one month after harvest. The results of these analyses are shown in Table 1. Statistical examination of these data indicated that the only significant difference in composition between seed from treated and untreated plants of the same variety was in the free fatty acid content; seed kernels of untreated plants contained about three times more free acid than those from plants which had been treated. The oil from the seed of untreated plants was more highly colored and this is undoubtedly correlated with the higher free fatty acid content (1).

No significant differences were noted between seed from treated and untreated plants in fresh weight, percentage of

seed weight in seed coat, or moisture content (Table 2).

**Lint Properties**—In studies of the effect of 2,4-D on the lint properties of cotton in 1948 and 1949 seasons, the indicated amounts of 2,4-D (Table 3) were applied to a single leaf of field grown plants by the leaf-dip method of Ergle and Dunlap (6). The 2,4-D was in aqueous solution to which Grasselli spreader had been added. Plants treated at the prebloom stage had five-six true leaves but no open flowers while those indicated as being postbloom had approximately 33 fully open flowers per hundred plants. In the 1950 greenhouse experiment the indicated amounts were applied in an aqueous solution by spraying the entire plant. Plants were treated at the seedling stage when the first two small true leaves were evident, at the square stage when the first formed squares were about one centimeter long, at flowering upon the opening of the first flower, and at fruiting when the age of the oldest boll reached 20 days. The sodium salt of 2,4-D was utilized in the 1948 field and 1950 greenhouse experiments.

Sodium and ammonium salts, Dow 40, and free acid were used in the 1949 experiments. No differences in results could be noted between formulations in this latter experiment. In both field and green house experiments the treatments were replicated at least three times.

Table 1. Chemical composition, expressed as percentage of dry weight, of seeds harvested from field grown cotton plants treated at the fruiting stage (maximum boll age 20 days) with approximately 1.0 mg. 2,4-D acid equivalent per plant compared with seed from untreated plants.<sup>1</sup> Mean of biological triplicates.

Series & Variety	Total sugar <sup>2</sup>	Acid hydrolyzable polysaccharides	Total carbohydrates	Oil	Free fatty acids (Percent of oil)	Insoluble N	Soluble N	Total N	Protein (NH <sub>3</sub> x 5.18)
Whole Seed									
Stoneville untreated	3.18	11.79	14.97	19.89	—	4.10	0.14	4.24	26.32
Stoneville treated	3.42	11.25	14.67	20.56	—	4.06	0.13	4.19	26.01
Deltapine untreated	3.28	12.23	15.51	19.62	—	3.96	0.16	4.12	25.60
Deltapine treated	3.22	12.40	15.62	18.58	—	4.05	0.16	4.21	26.11
Kernels									
Stoneville untreated	5.41	1.21	6.62	35.82	0.94	6.63	0.03	6.66	41.35
Stoneville treated	5.44	0.79	6.23	35.66	0.29 <sup>3</sup>	6.46	0.10	6.56	40.73
Deltapine untreated	5.57	1.24	6.81	36.27	0.80	6.41	0.16	6.57	40.78
Deltapine treated	5.23	1.70	6.93	34.89	0.24 <sup>3</sup>	6.54	0.06	6.60	40.99

<sup>1</sup>Application of 1.0 mg. equivalent to approximately one ounce per 1.4 acres, assuming 20,000 plants per acre and uniform distribution of growth regulator.

<sup>2</sup>No detectable amounts of reducing sugars present.

<sup>3</sup>Statistically significant, compared with untreated, by odds of 99 to 1.

By WAYNE J. McILRATH

Department of Botany, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois, and

DAVID R. ERGLE

Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, College Station, Texas

As can be seen from Table 3, small differences occurred in a given experiment for a particular fiber property but these differences were not consistent from season to season. In all cases the differences were small, and though the data were not analyzed statistically, it is doubtful that any of the differences are significant.

## Discussion

On the basis of the data here reported it appears that 2,4-D has little effect on the seed constituents other than free fatty acids. Data presented by Epps (6), on the other hand, have indicated that with applications of approximately the same amount of 2,4-D at the fruiting stage a reduction in oil content of the seed resulted. From the information presented in his paper it appears that the plants in his study and those utilized here were approximately the same age at the time of treatment with 2,4-D.

Although differences in compounding of growth regulator or cotton variety may have accounted for some of the variability between Epps' results and those reported here, it appears more likely to the authors that differences in climatic conditions under which the two experiments were conducted were perhaps the principal source of variability. We have observed that environmental conditions under which the plants are grown determine to some extent the effect of 2,4-D on boll development. For

<sup>1</sup>Preparation of this report was aided in part by a grant from the Dr. Wallace C. and Clara A. Abbott Memorial Fund of the University of Chicago.

<sup>2</sup>Published with the approval of the Director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station as Technical Article No. 1972.

<sup>3</sup>Numbers in parentheses refer to literature citations at end of article.

Table 2. Seed weight and percentage dry weight one month after harvest.

Series	Mean fresh weight per seed, mg. <sup>1</sup>	Percent of weight in seed cont <sup>2</sup>	Percent dry weight
Stoneville 2B untreated	87.2	40.9	90.9
Stoneville 2B treated	89.4	39.3	90.9
Deltapine 15 untreated	80.8	42.0	90.6
Deltapine 15 treated	78.3	42.0	90.6

<sup>1</sup>Based on acid delinted seeds.

example, plants grown in the field at College Station, Texas, and treated with 1.0 mg. 2,4-D per plant (age of oldest boll 20 days) matured most of the bolls set at the time of treatment. Plants grown under greenhouse conditions at Chicago and carrying bolls of approximately the same age, matured no bolls with similar 2,4-D treatment.

It is not hard to visualize that 2,4-D may have some effect on oil content of the seed because of the indications in this experiment that free fatty acid metabolism is affected. Since seed of the untreated plants seemed to have a normal free fatty acid content (1), it appears that 2,4-D had interfered in some way with normal free fatty acid metabolism of the developing seed. This fact is also evident from other studies in which it has been shown that 2,4-D exerts an inhibitory effect on lipase activity of germinating cottonseed (unpublished data).

Seed weights in Epps' study (6) were also found to be reduced whereas in this study they were not affected. This difference is also undoubtedly tied up in some fashion with certain biochemical changes that occur in the seed under the influence of 2,4-D and correlated with other factors yet unspecified, such as cotton variety, environmental factors, 2,4-D formulation, or others.

The data reported here and that of Epps are in essential agreement in regard to the effect of 2,4-D upon nitrogen content of the seed; in both cases, little effect was noted.

Although this experiment seemed to indicate that 2,4-D had little influence

on the chemical components of the seed, it should be borne in mind that 1.0 mg. of 2,4-D applied at the fruiting stage will significantly reduce seed viability (8).

On the basis of evidence presented here, it seems likely that 2,4-D in the quantities utilized and applied at the developmental stages indicated will have no significant effect on the lint characters of the seed cotton. Baskin (2), however, has reported an impairment of cotton fiber quality, as measured by the alkali centrifuge method, when plants were sprayed to dripping with 5 to 50 p.p.m. 2,4-D. Since he gives no indication of actual quantities of 2,4-D applied to each plant, his data cannot be compared with those reported here.

#### Summary

Field grown cotton plants, carrying bolls of a maximum age of 20 days, were treated with 1.0 mg. of 2,4-D per plant and when the seed had matured it was analyzed for several constituents. The only significant change in composition resulting from 2,4-D treatment was a reduction in free fatty acid content of the kernel. No significant changes in seed weight or seed moisture content were noted to result from 2,4-D treatment.

In both field and greenhouse experiments no evidence was obtained to indicate that amounts of 0.01 to 0.04 mg. of 2,4-D per plant had any consistent influence on lint properties of seed cotton produced. This appeared to be true regardless of the developmental stage of the plants at the time of treatment.

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#### Tung Output Declines

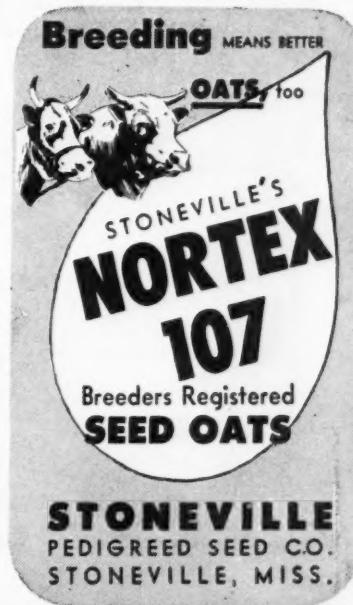
Tung nut production in the U.S. in 1953 totaled 120,000 tons valued at nearly \$8 million, USDA reports. Output was under the preceding year, when 132,100 tons were produced with a value of \$10.5 million.

State totals in 1953 were as follows: Mississippi, 68,000 tons; Florida, 28,400 tons; Louisiana, 21,700 tons; Alabama, 1,300 tons; Georgia, 600 tons.

Table 3. Effect of 2,4-D on lint characters of Stoneville 2B cotton.

2,4-D per plant, mg. <sup>1</sup>	Plant stage at application	Fiber length			Fiber weight per inch, micrograms	Percent mature fibers	Tensile strength 1,000 lb. per sq. in.
		Upper half mean inches	Mean inches	Uniformity ratio			
1948 Field Experiment							
0.00	Prebloom	1.04	.79	76	3.6	77	92
0.01	"	1.00	.73	73	3.2	74	87
0.02	"	1.00	.74	74	3.2	73	95
0.04	"	0.99	.72	73	3.2	67	94
0.00	Postbloom	1.01	.73	72	3.2	74	91
0.01	"	0.98	.73	74	3.3	68	93
0.02	"	0.98	.73	74	3.2	68	94
0.04	"	0.97	.73	75	3.2	74	93
Mean of untreated		1.03	.76	74	3.4	76	92
Mean of treated		.99	.73	74	3.2	71	93
1949 Field Experiment							
0.00	Prebloom	1.06	.82	77	3.4	—	82
0.01	"	1.05	.81	77	3.4	—	85
0.02	"	1.06	.83	78	3.5	—	84
Mean of treated		1.06	.82	78	3.5	—	85
1950 Greenhouse Experiment							
0.00	Seedling	1.14	.91	80	4.1	—	89
0.01	"	1.09	.88	81	4.3	—	82
0.04	"	1.10	.86	78	3.9	—	82
0.01	Small squares	1.16	.88	76	4.3	—	82
0.04	"	1.09	.87	80	4.0	—	78
0.01	Flowering	1.11	.87	78	3.9	—	79
0.04	"	1.18	.94	80	4.0	—	83
0.01	Fruiting	1.15	.91	79	3.6	—	82
0.04	"	1.16	.94	81	3.8	—	90
Mean of treated		1.13	.89	79	4.0	—	82

<sup>1</sup>Application of 0.01, 0.02 and 0.04 mg. equivalent to approximately one ounce of 2,4-D per 140, 70 and 35 acres respectively, assuming 20,000 plants per acre and uniform distribution of the growth regulator.



**from our  
Washington  
Bureau**

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

- New Farm Law—Here are cotton provisions of the new farm law, and the meaning as officials, trade, and agricultural leaders here see it:

Cotton support range in 1955, as in the case of other "basic" crops except tobacco, will be from 82½ percent to 90 percent of parity. Actual support for cotton in 1954 is expected to remain at 90 percent due to set-aside of from three million to four million bales.

Support range in 1956 for basics, except tobacco, will be from 75 percent to 90 percent of parity, as was provided in the 1948-49 farm act.

In 1956, also, the shift toward "modernized parity" will begin not only for cotton, but also for peanuts, corn, and wheat. Modern parity will result in lower support—1.3 cents per pound less than present parity, in the case of cotton.

Long staple cotton will be supported at a minimum of 75 percent of parity in 1955.

Cotton marketing quotas will go into effect, as in the past, when cotton supply reaches 130 percent of domestic consumption and exports. Efforts to re-

duce the figure to 120 percent which were opposed most strenuously by Western producers, were defeated.

A couple of things to keep in mind, according to farm and trade leaders here:

1. Set-aside cotton will be counted in official calculations of supply, and thus won't affect marketing and quota determinations. Set-asides, however, are not to be counted in deciding on support level—which explains their real purpose: namely, to keep price floors higher than otherwise.

2. You can count on provisions of the new farm law, in so far as they apply to 1955, to be largely final and effective. Remember, however, that other provisions, going into effect later, may be changed by the new Congress.

- Army To Get Dairy Surpluses—Other provisions of the new farm law of special interest to the cotton industry and the South include these:

USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation is given authority until Dec. 31, 1956, to turn over dairy surpluses to

the Army and Veterans Administration . . . for free, the only charge being a nominal one for packaging.

Still another method of easing the dairy problem is described in the new legislation by these words: "Beginning Sept. 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1956, not to exceed \$50 million annually of funds of the CCC shall be used to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children in non-profit schools of high school grade and under."

Dairy price - support stays at the present 75 percent to 90 percent range.

- Help for Farmers—There is one provision in the law, giving the Agriculture Secretary additional flexibility in handling acreage controls, that may be of considerable help to farmers, particularly in one-crop areas of the Cotton and Wheat Belts.

The Secretary, the law states, may modify the Department's diverted-acre program for geographic and climatic considerations — and also in order to speed recovery of farmers in "disaster" areas.

While this leaves things pretty much up to Benson, farm leaders here look for USDA to come up soon with some suggestions for easing the impact of the controls program. Controls regulations for some farmers otherwise would mean not only sharp cutbacks in 1955 in cotton—but would also place strict limits on the use, if any, to which their "diverted" acres could be put.

(See article on cross-compliance on Page 19 of this issue.)

USDA officials working on the controls program were studying the problem as we went to press.

- Extension on Unit Plan—The Exten-



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sion Service's widely publicized "unit" plan is not new, despite press stories that have left contrary impressions. It has been tried out experimentally for several years in certain countries of several states, including Texas.

The idea is now being expanded—which is what's causing the fuss. Extension Service will use, in this fiscal year, some \$7 million of an extra \$8.3 million voted it by Congress to expand the plan. Most of the money will be spent by the states for new people to assist county agents.

In Washington, to work on the program, will be O. C. Croy, who has been assistant Extension director at Ohio State.

Extension Administrator Clarence Ferguson describes as "absurd" the idea that Extension is out to gobble up Soil Conservation Service . . . or that the farm-unit idea calls for a single master blueprint that would instruct farmers everywhere in how they should farm.

The Extension boss says that it will be up to local people to decide how to approach the problem in their areas. The big idea, he explains, is for Extension people to do more on-farm work. Bulletins, radio information, and other "mass media" will still be used, he says, but there needs to be more direct contact with the farmer and his problems.

• **Gin Workers Under Social Security—** Last-minute congressional action will bring 3½ million farm operators under Social Security for the first time, and old-age benefits are also to be extended to approximately two million additional farm workers—including ginning employees who will be classed as "farm workers."

Both employee and employer will pay two percent of the worker's wage into the federal Social Security fund. In return, after age 65, and if he retires, the worker will start getting monthly payments. These will range from a minimum of \$30 per month to \$108.50, depending on the amount of earnings during working years. Wives, widows, and children also will be eligible for benefits—up to a family maximum of \$200 per month.

Benefits for farm operators will be on the same scale as for workers. Until retirement, to finance the program, operators must pay an added three percent tax on income, up to a maximum of \$4,200 per year.

The program starts next year, in the case of both operators and farm workers.

### • CCC Cottonseed Oil Prices Announced

USDA HAS announced that prices for CCC-held cottonseed oil to be used domestically will remain at current levels during the coming 12 months. The Department's announcement covers the period Sept. 1, 1954, through Aug. 31, 1955.

"Crude cottonseed oil during the specified period will be sold for domestic use at market price but not less than 15 cents per pound prime, Valley basis, f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at producers' mills, subject to premiums or discounts comparable to those in Bulletin 3 of the 1954 crop cottonseed price support program," USDA's announcement said.

"Refined cottonseed oil will be sold at market price but not less than the minimum crude price, with appropriate adjustment for refining, location and quality f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at points of storage locations. These minimum prices are a continuation of those announced Dec. 1, 1953, for the period Dec. 1, 1953—Aug. 31, 1954.

"The Commodity Credit Corporation reserves the right to dispose of lower quality crude and refined oil in the domestic market on a bid basis at prices reflecting less than the announced minimums in order to maintain quality of inventory stocks. Such sales will be subject to the condition that the buyer will not resell the oil except in the form of manufactured products unless otherwise approved by CCC. In making such sales, CCC expects to hold the quantities offered within limits which the industry can absorb without disrupting the market and which can be moved at prices which CCC considers reasonable for the particular qualities of oil offered.

"It was emphasized, however, that sales of lower quality oils would be made in relatively small quantities and at prices which will not materially interfere with normal marketings by the cottonseed crushing industry through regular trade channels.

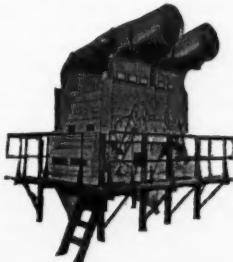
"CCC also reserves the right to take appropriate steps to rotate its inventories of oil by acquiring stocks of new oil and moving like quantities of old stocks into domestic market channels."

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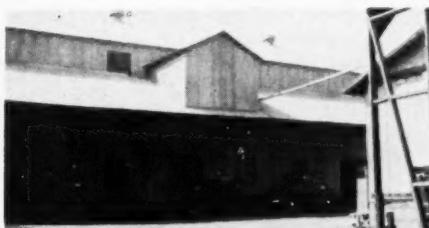
## In the mill country of North Carolina, progressive ginner Toy B. Webb of Shelby, North Carolina, says:

"My gin is located between 3 modern lint cleaner equipped gins, but due to superior sample and small lint waste I gained customers. The bulk of my cotton went to mills that use only the very best cotton obtainable, and I had no trouble selling my cotton last season on the declining market.

"I am sure that my Moss Lint Cleaner paid for itself last fall and I feel it is a good investment for any ginner."



Moss Lint Cleaner



Webb's One-Variety Gin



Toy B. Webb, Owner

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## • Pink Bollworm Fight To Expand in Texas

AT A MEETING in Waco Aug. 23 of the insect and disease section of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, plans were made to develop and put into operation a practical plan to prevent further buildup of the pink bollworm in nine Central Texas counties. Field and gin inspections show a sharp increase in pink bollworm infestations in Bell, Williamson, Coryell, McLennan, Milam, Falls, Brazos, Burleson and Grimes Counties.

Eugene Butler, chairman of the committee's insect and disease section, presided at the meeting. Others having an active part in the discussion included

R. W. White of USDA's Pink Bollworm Control Project; Charlie Chapman of the Texas Department of Agriculture, Dr. J. C. Gaines and J. D. Prewit of Texas A. & M.; and C. B. Spencer of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

The voluntary plan of control which was adopted includes these points:

1. Every effort should be made to harvest the crop, shred the stalks as early as possible, and plow under the residue left in the fields. Purpose is to stop buildup and reduce carryover. Oct. 1 was set as the goal for completing stalk destruction and plowup in the nine-county area.

2. It was agreed that no cotton should be planted before April 1, 1955. Purpose is to allow moths to emerge and

## Texas Crushers To Meet In San Antonio in '55

Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced that the 1955 annual convention of the Association will be held June 5-6-7 at the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio.

"die off" before cotton is old enough to furnish food for their reproduction. Chambers of commerce and others involved in "First Bale Premiums" will be requested to include as one of their requirements that the cotton was planted after April 1.

3. Insecticides should be used as recommended in the Pink Bollworm Supplement to the Texas Guide for Controlling Cotton Insects when infestation and the potential yields justify.

Since the program is to be voluntary, emphasis was placed on the need for an intensive educational program in the nine counties. The 7-Step Cotton Committee, with the help of ginners, crushers, farm organizations and other educational groups, is expected to take the lead in each county. The Extension Service will provide county agents with educational material, including posters to be placed at the gins.

Ginners are in a position to take an active and effective part in the voluntary control program. It is hoped they will urge the farmer to harvest his crop as soon as possible and complete stalk destruction and plowup prior to Oct. 1.

## ARS Names J. R. Johnson To Texas-Oklahoma Post

Dr. J. R. Johnson, assistant director of the Texas Experiment Station, College Station, has been named supervisor for soil and water management and conservation research for the Texas and Oklahoma area of USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

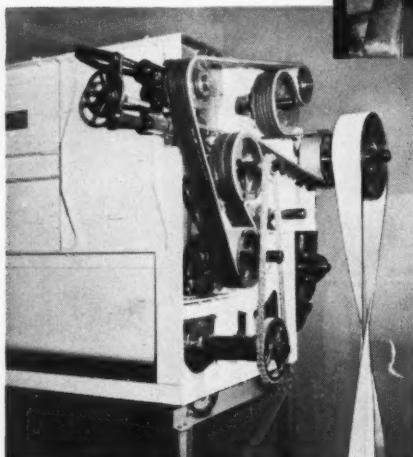
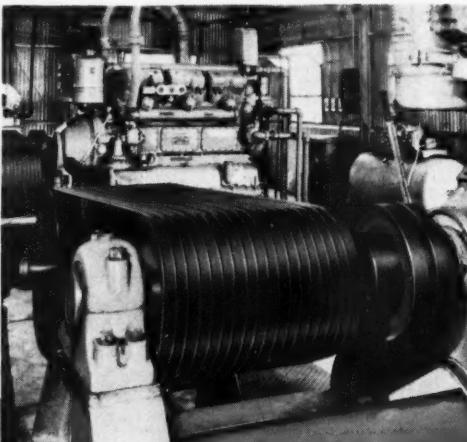
The appointment will become effective Oct. 1 and headquarters will be Amarillo. Dr. Johnson will be one of six supervisors of the Western Soil and Water Management Branch of ARS. Projects in Texas are located at Amarillo, College Station, Temple, Austin, Big Spring and Weslaco. In Oklahoma projects are located at Stillwater, Guthrie, Cherokee, Woodward and Goodwell.

Dr. Johnson is a graduate of Texas Technological College at Lubbock and of Iowa State College, Ames. He has been with the Texas Experiment Station since 1943, serving as soil scientist and later as superintendent at the Blackland Experiment Station at Temple. In 1951 he was named assistant director and transferred to College Station.

## Flaxseed Output To Climb

Flaxseed production in the U.S. for the 1954-55 crop year has been estimated at 46 million bushels, 9 million more than last year, USDA reports. This anticipated supply will be in excess of expected commercial use, and a substantial portion of the crop will probably be delivered to CCC, the Department comments.

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## • Cross-Compliance Protest Lodged

MODIFICATION of the proposed USDA plans for setting up "total farm allotments" is being sought by Midsouth congressional leaders, officials representing Delta Council and other Midsouth organizations.

Department officials were told at a meeting in Washington in mid-August that a more realistic approach to the diverted acreage problem was necessary to avoid forcing many cotton producers out of business. The conference was attended by Wm. A. Crabill, president of Delta Council, G. C. Corthright, chairman, agricultural committee, B. F. Smith, secretary-manager, Delta Council, J. C. Portis, president, Agricultural Council of Arkansas, and congressional leaders from Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri.

• **Announced by Secretary**—The diverted acreage program was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in a press release dated June 21. In this statement the Secretary said, "In an effort to prevent the 'shifting of surpluses,' a producer will be required to comply with all acreage allotments established for his farm in 1955 in order to be eligible for price support on any crop produced on the farm that year.

"In addition to the cross-compliance among allotment crops, there will be a further requirement for farms where acreage allotments will call for diversion of more than 10 acres from the production of allotment crops in 1955. In these cases, a 'total acreage allotment' will be established for the farm. The total acreage allotment will include all crop acreage allotments established for the farm and the 1953 acreages (or adjusted acreages) of all other crops on the farm except hay, cover crops, green manure crops, pasture, idle cropland, and summer fallow.

"Producers must keep within the 'total acreage allotment,' when one is established for their farms, in order to be eligible for price support on any crop. This requirement, of course, does not apply on the smaller farms where not more than 10 acres are to be diverted from allotment crops."

• **Hardship for Farmers**—With a further reduction in cotton acreage being planned for 1955, many cotton farmers would be required to utilize a large portion of their cropland for hay, cover crops, pasture, or idle land, since they had only small acreages of cash crops other than cotton in 1953, the group said.

The Midsouth representatives suggested that at least a three-year base for establishing the "total farm allotment" be used instead of the proposed one-year base (1953) and that a maximum percentage be set up for individual farm compliance. The inequity of using a one-year base was emphasized. It was suggested that no farmer be required to utilize more than 15 percent of his cropland for non-soil-depleting crops in 1955. Soybeans for beans are classified as a soil-depleting crop, according to the Department.

Midsouth organization representatives also pointed out economic problems concerning credit, displacement of farm labor and lowering of land values that would develop if a large percentage of cropland is taken out of production.

## Arizona Extension Revises Defoliation Circular

Contained in the newly revised circular, Defoliating Cotton in Arizona, are 1954 recommendations and developments in this aid to mechanized cotton farming. The circular is authored by Charles Ellwood, Extension agronomist, and Lamar Brown, plant physiologist at the USDA cotton field station at Sacaton, and was published by the Arizona Extension Service.

"More information on bottom defoliation is one of the biggest additions to the circular this year," states Ellwood. "There is still some uncertainty in the minds of many of our cotton growers as to when this practice is good. We have indicated just when and why bot-

tom defoliation can be used in Arizona."

The circular points out that the most urgent need for defoliation comes in "clearing the way for machine harvesting, by reducing spindle clogging in mechanical pickers, cutting down green-stained lint and dry-leaf trash."

In addition, just when to use a defoliant, and the factors needed for good defoliation are covered. The authors also describe the difference between defoliants and desiccants, comparing the effectiveness of both.

■ **GEORGE E. BENSON**, president, Citizens National Bank, Lubbock, has announced the appointment of C. ALVIN WHITE as vice-president in charge of commodity loans. The new vice-president has been in the cotton business since 1920.

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## Progress of the Crop

THE WIDESPREAD drouth this summer has sharpened the interest of dryland cotton farmers in supplemental irrigation. Except for a few widely scattered areas in the Belt, the only encouraging crop reports are from the irrigated West and the relatively few dryland growers with supplemental irrigation facilities.

The Aug. 1 estimate of 12,680,000 bales has been liberally discounted and the trade is looking forward—with no optimism—to the September report due in a little over a week. Whether it will reflect fully the effects of the rapid deterioration that has taken place since Aug. 1 is a question that can not be answered now. But observers in all cotton states east of the irrigated belt are in general agreement that cotton suffered heavily in the blistering first three weeks of August following the Aug. 1 report.

On Aug. 23, the Census Bureau reported ginnings of 831,543 bales to Aug. 16, 716,000 of which were in Texas. The total to Aug. 16 compares with 586,055 bales ginned to the same date last year.

Growers have continued to use insecticides where insects have appeared in sufficient numbers to require control. Actually, cotton pests have not been numerous and as a result damage has been light. A notable exception is the High Plains of Texas where there was considerable damage to the irrigated crop by the fleahopper.

In ALABAMA, temperatures continued average to above normal and widely scattered showers were too light to benefit cotton. Growth had about stopped due to the dry weather, bolls were opening prematurely and shedding continued. Picking and ginning are in full swing in the south and have started in the north. Insect damage has been light.

Widely scattered showers were of local benefit in parts of ARIZONA. In Pinal, Maricopa and Gila Counties, however, heavy rains on Aug. 19-20 caused flash floods that did some damage to cotton. Temperatures during part of the period were below normal. Cooler nights were favorable for maturing cotton. Harvest of early cotton is under way in Yuma, Maricopa and Pinal Counties. Prospects, over all, are very good for the Arizona crop, but insect infestation

has been persistent. There has also been some shedding of the middle crop of bolls. Angular leaf spot was prevalent in parts of Cochise County and there was some rust and root rot. Verticillium wilt, however, was not as much in evidence as earlier in the season.

In ARKANSAS, temperatures averaged above normal during the period and cotton continued to deteriorate with heavy shedding and premature opening of bolls. The northern half of the state had several good showers, but they did not break the drouth. Light picking is under way. Boll weevils attacked small bolls, and farmers with irrigated fields are warned to watch for migration that could cause damage if controls are not put into effect.

Cotton is making good progress in CALIFORNIA'S San Joaquin Valley and it is expected that harvest in the Fresno area will begin some two weeks ahead of last year. Also, record acre yields are a possibility in this and other areas of the state. Temperatures were below normal in the San Joaquin Valley, but cotton made good progress anyway. In Kings County, bollworm infestations were high enough to justify control measures. Cotton is maturing in the Palo Verde Valley and hand picking has begun. The crop continues to make good progress in the Imperial Valley.

The condition of the crop in GEORGIA is described as being mostly fair. Moderate to substantial rains over most of the state improved soil moisture and were of some help to the cotton crop. However, yields are running from 25 to 40 percent below normal in the south where harvest is active.

Shedding and premature opening continued to be serious in LOUISIANA except in irrigated fields in the northeast. Picking is general and made rapid headway in the southern and central parts of the state. Rains and lower temperatures near the end of the period will be of some benefit to cotton. Insect infestations during the past week remained about static, with practically no damage reported.

The crop in MISSISSIPPI has suffered severely since Aug. 1 and reports

from all sections are anything but optimistic. "Cotton is deteriorating so rapidly," the Extension Service said a few days ago, "that it is difficult to estimate how much the yield will be reduced." Picking is fairly general over the state, and there are reports of heavy insect infestations from some areas.

Cotton is progressing rather satisfactorily in MISSOURI, where prospects are somewhat better than in adjoining Arkansas and Tennessee.

Cotton is doing well in all producing areas of NEW MEXICO and it is felt that picking may start by Sept. 1 in the Pecos Valley. Reports on the condition of the crop range from good to unusually good.

Picking is under way in most southern areas of NORTH CAROLINA. Condition of the crop is described as fair to good. Temperatures averaged about three degrees above normal and some areas had rains averaging an inch.

Some parts of OKLAHOMA had beneficial rains but for most of the state the period was a continuation of the drouth that began early in June. High temperatures and inadequate soil moisture caused considerable shedding of blooms and squares which reduces prospects for a late crop. Cotton was opening prematurely in some fields. Rain and cooler weather would permit much of the crop to make normal growth, but because of the lateness of the season it is doubtful that new blooms and squares formed would make a crop. The first bale was ginned at Idabel on Aug. 16. Progress of cotton on irrigated land is said to be normal.

In SOUTH CAROLINA, cotton pros-



Amsco Has Memphis Office

THE OPENING of an American Mineral Spirits Co. office in Memphis has been announced by E. M. Toby, Jr., president. Robert L. Moore, Jr., above, manager of Amsco's Midsouth Division, has been moved from Jackson, Miss., to Amsco's new office in the Columbian Mutual Tower Building in Memphis. The Memphis location provides better industrial coverage for Amsco's complete line of technical naphthas and extraction solvents. Amsco's Midsouth Division under Robert L. Moore, Jr., serves the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, and portions of Florida.

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psects are described as generally fair. Harvest is in full swing in the south and gaining momentum in the north.

Cotton has shown marked deterioration in TENNESSEE and is shedding and opening prematurely. Picking has started in some fields and cotton in the drier areas has completed its growth and begun to shed leaves.

Most cotton areas of TEXAS had light to heavy rains last week but in most places they were too late to be of much benefit to cotton. Exception was the South Plains, where slow, drenching rains of an inch or more definitely benefited dryland cotton. Lubbock County Agent Dave Sherrill said the rains won't offset fully the damage already caused by the drought, but they will help materially. Irrigated cotton continued to make good progress.

Flash floods in the El Paso area marooned motorists on highways and caused severe damage to some cotton fields. On the whole, however, cotton in the El Paso area made good progress.

The crop is about out in the Rio Grande Valley and nearing completion in the Coastal Bend. The Valley is estimating its crop at around 420,000 bales.

Harvest in the central, south central and southeastern areas is making good progress. Central and South Texas farmers want no rain now, but hot open weather to permit quick harvest. Deterioration from drought continued in the eastern half of the state and elsewhere.

## • State Maid Contests Now Under Way

WINNER of Georgia's Maid of Cotton contest held recently in Augusta is Patricia Hett, Columbus, a 19-year-old sophomore at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Georgia cotton interests sponsor the contest annually.

Patricia will represent Georgia in the national contest at Memphis next January. Meanwhile, she has been awarded a \$1,000 cotton wardrobe and a scholarship to a modeling school. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hett, Jr., Columbus.

• Missouri Producers Sponsor — This year the Missouri Maid of Cotton contest will be held at Sikeston on Friday, Sept. 24. As good will and fashion ambassador of the Missouri cotton industry, the winner will represent the state in the national contest in Memphis.

The Missouri Maid will have all of her expenses paid to the national contest by the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association.

Any girl between the ages of 19 and 25 (inclusive), at least 5 feet 5 inches tall, unmarried, born in a cotton growing state, and presently a resident of Missouri, is eligible to enter the state contest. Similar eligibility requirements are applicable to the national contest.

Any interested girl should mail an application form before midnight of Sept. 11 to either the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association, Portageville, or The American Legion Committee, Sikeston, Mo. Either of these organizations will furnish application forms upon request. In addition, all civic clubs in Missouri's cotton producing area have complete information on the contest and may be contacted for blanks.

## Drought Disaster List Continues To Grow

Thirty-three additional Texas counties were designated drought disaster areas by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on Aug. 26, making a total of 316 counties in eight states now eligible for federal aid.

Earlier in the month 19 Texas counties, 11 Oklahoma counties and 17 Arkansas counties were placed on the list.

The 33 counties added Aug. 26 are Anderson, Angelina, Burleson, Caldwell, Cherokee, Ellis, Falls, Fayette, Freestone, Gonzales, Hill, Hood, Johnson, Kerr, Lavaca, Leon, Limestone, McLennan, Madison, Milam, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Robertson, Rusk, Somervell, Smith, Tarrant, Washington, Wise and Wood.

There are now 75 counties in Texas

eligible for federal aid, 24 in Colorado, 13 in Wyoming, 24 in New Mexico, 37 in Oklahoma, 76 in Missouri, 37 in Arkansas and 30 in Kansas.

## Southwest Long Staple Producers Organize

American-Egyptian cotton producers in Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas are forming a new organization, the SuPima Corp. of America, the purpose of which is to further the interests of long staple cotton grown in the Southwest.

Grower meetings have been held at Anthony, N.M., and El Paso, and following an organization meeting in Arizona which is to be held soon, the three-state association will name officers and directors.

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## As viewed from The "PRESS" Box

### • Consumers Don't Know

ONE REAL need of American agriculture today is better understanding between the producer and the consumer, says Herbert W. Clutter, Holcomb, Kans., secretary of the National Wheat Growers' Association.

"Farmers are criticized for wanting firm protection and support," he says. "Yet a lot of wage earners now have contracts which adjust to the cost of living, and many businesses get subsidies directly or indirectly . . ."

Clutter continues, "There's no doubt that we have faults in our distribution system, but I wish people would stop trying political solutions to an economic problem."

The House of Representatives agricultural committee has recently reported that since 1951 there has been a decline of almost 19 percent in farm prices, while retail food prices have advanced one percent. The farmer is now getting only 44 cents out of the consumer's food dollar, the lowest portion since 1941.

The First National Bank in Dallas comments that processing and marketing costs have been under "terrific upward pressure for some time . . . There is generally no such thing as 'a' middleman—instead there are many . . . The housewife today demands far more than

her mother or grandmother did." She wants cut-up poultry, not live chickens; frozen food, not canned goods; ready-to-bake biscuits, not flour.

### • Mississippi Inspections

MISSISSIPPI is opening three quarantine stations to prevent spread of the pink bollworm into the state. Stations will be in operation at Natchez, Vicksburg and Greenville by Sept. 1, according to Dr. Ross E. Hutchins, head of the State Plant Board. At present, no areas of pink bollworm infestation are known in Mississippi.

Louisiana is cooperating in the project and financial aid is being given to Louisiana for the operation of quarantine stations along the Texas-Louisiana boundary.

The Mississippi legislature has recently appropriated \$46,000 to be used in pink bollworm prevention activities.

### • Men Poor Eaters

TOO MANY husbands start the day with a sweet roll and a cup of coffee, according to a survey made by the New Jersey Experiment Station.

These fellows get hungry at mid-morning; then ease this feeling with high-calorie snacks. Such symptoms as obesity and lack of appetite for foods

rich in minerals and vitamins inevitably follow.

In the survey, one-fourth of the men were low in calcium, and another fourth were low in important vitamin C. Milk is the best source of calcium, and citrus fruits, tomatoes and leafy green vegetables provide the vitamin.

### • Three-Way Castor Bean Hybrids

USDA REPORTS that three-way castor bean hybrids soon may become a commercial reality through new plant-breeding methods developed by Agricultural Research Service, eliminating a costly, tedious hand operation in seed production. Castor bean production is now based on single-cross hybrid seed, only a few years old. Cost of producing such seed is very high, requiring as many as six hand roguings. But the extra crossing in a contemplated three-way cross largely obviates these hand operations.

### • Gone With the Dodo

CHEMICAL control of insects may improve so rapidly in the next hundred years that schools will establish insect refuges so that students may see the insects which once were notorious pests. This prediction is made by Dr. A. M. Boyce, director of the University of California Citrus Experiment Station.

Doctor Boyce estimates that 200,000 organic compounds have been screened as potential insecticides during the past 20 years alone. And this search is continuing at an accelerated pace.

### • Buzzin' in Cotton

UNIVERSITY of California bee specialists are studying cross pollination of cotton. This year the aims are to find out how much yield increase is caused by cross pollination and how many bees a cotton plant can carry, says John E. Eckert, apiculturist at Davis. Other recent studies have indicated that bees in cotton fields have a beneficial effect on yields.

### • Give Birds the Bird

A PUSH-BUTTON aerosol designed to discourage pigeons and starlings has been announced by National Bird Control Laboratories, Chicago. The new product, dispensed on likely landing places, is harmless to the birds but so disagreeable underfoot that they will avoid it. Roost-No-More will cling to any surface, is not offensive to humans, and will remain effective for a year.

### • Paved Runoff Catchers

PAVING a patch of rangeland to catch and hold runoff water makes sense to thirsty cattle, says Extension livestock specialist Albert M. Lane of the University of Arizona.

This new style in water storage gives livestock good clean water in places where other types of water development are not practical, he says. The water is piped from this storage space to small stock tanks as needed.

### • CCC Dairy Purchases

COMMODITY CREDIT Corporation purchases of dairy products dropped 25 percent in July 1954 compared with the July 1953 figure, USDA reports. Purchases last month included 35,210,491 pounds of butter, 22,801,341 pounds of cheddar cheese, and 64,029,996 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids.

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3	60	GE	TEFC	1800	2170.00	900 <sup>00</sup> ea.
4	50	GE	TEFC	1800	1750.00	749 <sup>00</sup> ea.
3	75	A. O. Smith	Open Driproof	1800	1674.00	762 <sup>00</sup> ea.
2	25		Open Driproof	1800	653.00	269 <sup>00</sup> ea.
3	20		Open Driproof	1800	556.00	229 <sup>00</sup> ea.
3	15		Open Driproof	1800	422.00	187 <sup>00</sup> ea.
8	10		Open Driproof	1800	352.00	146 <sup>00</sup> ea.
3	7½		Open Driproof	1800	278.00	115 <sup>00</sup> ea.
9	2		Open Driproof	1800	160.00	66 <sup>00</sup> ea.
4	1½		Open Driproof	1800	138.00	56 <sup>00</sup> ea.
5	1		Open Driproof	1800	117.00	47 <sup>00</sup> ea.
7	15		Open Driproof	1200	556.00	229 <sup>00</sup> ea.

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## Cotton-Railroad Committee Works Against Fire, Contamination

The National Cotton Council reports a three-sided program to find answers to problems of in-transit cotton fires and cotton contamination in railroad cars.

As a result of recent meetings of the Cotton-Railroad Working Committee, the American Association of Railroads has asked that railroads make sure that boxcars for cotton loading are (1) clean—free of protruding nails, anchor plates and metal straps, (2) weathertight—without holes or leaks in floor, roof or sides, and with tight-fitting doors, (3) of sound construction so that lift trucks may be safely used, and (4) free of tar, oil, grease and other contaminating substances such as lampblack, sand, lime, fertilizer, etc.

At the same time the Council, with the cooperation of various industry groups, is organizing a project aimed at bringing about rejection of cars that are not fit for cotton shipment, or if rejection is impractical, cleaning up the cars.

The third part of the program has been development of a reporting system to provide a basis for studying and analyzing in-transit fires.

A reporting form has been developed which is to be used by railroads to provide information on geographic location of fires, points at which cars were loaded, factors contributing to start of fire, relationship of car condition and loading pattern to fire frequency, extent of loss, etc.

Another meeting of the cotton-railroad committee is scheduled for mid-November.

## Spinner-Breeder Conference To Hear J. Craig Smith

J. Craig Smith, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, will be one of the speakers at the eleventh annual Spinner-Breeder Conference when it meets Oct. 11-13 at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss., according to an announcement made by Delta Council officials. Delta Council sponsors the annual industry-wide meeting.

Smith will address the conference on the potentials for greater efficiencies in the cotton industry from the spinner's viewpoint. The noted textile leader is the president, treasurer and director of Avondale Mills and is vice-president, treasurer and director of Comer-Avondale Mills, Inc. He also has interests in several banking and insurance companies.

The Spinner-Breeder Conference provides a meeting place for the discussion of industry problems from the cottonseed breeder on through the cotton spinner.

A panel discussion on the interrelation of breeding, merchandising and spinning is being planned, as is a panel made up of representatives of the American Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association.

## Over 600,000 Delta Bale Tags Distributed by Association

Over 200 gins in the Mississippi Delta area are participating in the bale identification program this year, according to Miss M. M. Finch, manager of the Bale Identification Association of Delta Council.

Over 600,000 tags have been distributed to gins, and orders will be filled for the rest of the season. The tags identify cotton as coming from the Delta area. They are available in two forms: a combination tag with space for official classification and a regular tag.

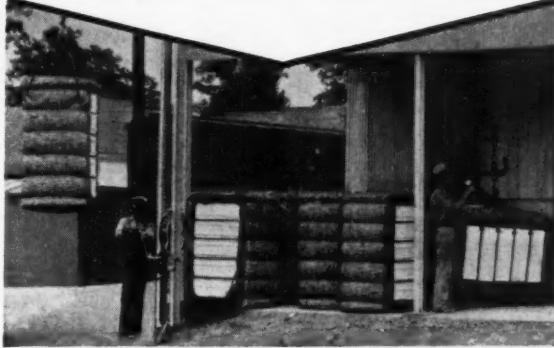
There has been a substantial increase in orders for the government-type bale tags this year as compared with previous seasons.

## Trashy Soybeans To Be Discounted; Careful Harvesting Necessary

The need for better harvesting and handling practices to insure delivery of less trash and foreign material with soybeans was stressed by Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., president, American Soybean Association, at a joint meeting of Delta Council's agricultural and farm policy committees on Aug. 19, in Indianola, Miss.

Hartz reviewed the recently announced exporters' scale of discounts for soybeans. He said that soybeans with foreign material in excess of two percent would be discounted six cents per bushel. Additional foreign material will bring further discounts.

## USS Arrow Cotton Ties... the Cotton Belt's favorite Cotton "Belt"



For a long time now USS Arrow Cotton Ties have been the South's most popular cotton tie. Their reputation for holding up under heavy baling pressure and for keeping bales firm and neat during long, rugged shipping has spread throughout the Cotton Belt. These sturdy ties will *not* cut through at the buckle.

Made of tough steel and produced under strict quality supervision from ore to finished tie, USS Arrow Cotton Ties are made by the world's leading producer of cotton ties. They are your safest buy for safest shipping.

You can get USS Cotton Ties from any of the many warehouses conveniently located throughout the South.

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**COTTON TIES**



The Standard bundle of USS Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 1¾" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 1¾" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths, without buckles.

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**FOR SALE**—One Ft. Worth steel sample seed shaker; Carver Tru-Line gummer for 176-141-106 saws; one Butters milling machine for 141 saws; Chandler 42" bar huller; Carver late type 45" huller; French and Buckeye 85" stack cookers; four pass Ft. Worth steel lint beaters, for first and second cut linters; Continental all steel and steel bound up packing single box linter baling presses; rebuilt Anderson Duo and Super-Duo expellers; 160-141-176 saw linters; boilers, pumps, filter presses, screening tanks.—Address V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Ft. Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Four 1949 model French screw presses with 5-high 72" French Drive cookers.—Delta Oil Mill, Attn. H. S. George, Jonestown, Miss.

**FOR SALE**—Oil Mill Machinery: Prater DF-9 Blue Streak, Williams and Jacobson grinders, 5 high crushing rolls. Meal coolers. Screening tanks. Filter presses, Redler conveyors. Good condition. Contact—Lee Atherton Letter or phone Atlantic 2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—All kinds cotton gin and oil mill equipment, expellers, screw presses, screening tanks, filter presses, natural gas engines, one GMAC No. 465 automatic box nailing machine with motor and some spare parts.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890, warehouse 502 North 14th Street, Temple, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; rolls, cookers, 176 and 141-saw Carver linters, all completely rebuilt. Fort Worth lint cleaner, filter presses, attrition mills, No. 199-60" seed cleaner, No. 153 separating unit, No. 136 double drum hull beater.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 1212 South Industrial Blvd., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

**OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—One Bauer Brothers hull beater, Model 198, double drum. Excellent condition with standard pulleys for flat belt drive.—Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Inc., P. O. Box 688, Waco, Texas. Phone 2-6561.

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**FOR SALE**—Four press hydraulic mill at Pittsburgh, Texas to move, sell all or any part.—Stone L. Hargrove, Harlingen, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Anderson Twin Motor Super-Duo 36" cooker expellers complete with motors and electrical starting equipment. Purchased new in 1946, operated approximately 3 years. Excellent condition. Present arrangement for flax and soybean, will rebuild for cottonseed if desired. Contact—Lee Atherton, Letter or phone Atlantic 2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—#190-48" Bauer seed cleaner, with cyclone and pipes; #143—Bauer drag elevator, 15' 6" centers; True Line Gummer for 106 saw cylinder; Continental, all steel, single box, up packing, 24 x 48 linter baling press; 9 1/2" ram and casing; 30" Chandler huller; 36" Carver huller; eight linter Fort Worth pneumatic linter flue system (bought in 1950 new) with 4 pass Fort Worth lint cleaner and fans; 10 Carver 106 perfection saws linters—will sell cheap; 72"—4 high-30 rings all steel jacketed, French cooker; three-15 box, square columns, French hydraulic presses; if need repairs will sell less than full unit, boxes in good shape; set 48" French rolls; two-12 ton French accumulators; French hook type cake stripper and French hydraulic pump; 10 k.w. generator; Murray Corliss steam engine, 18 x 42, fly wheel 14"; 26" triple ply—94' 10" leather drive belt, (bought in 1950); one 66 x 18—150# Murray H R T boiler; two gas burners for steam boilers; one Burnham boiler feed pump, 8 1/2" x 5 x 10 #68048; one coupling type clutch, 100 h.p.—3 7/16 bore; one coupling type clutch, 35 h.p.—2 7/16 bore; fans, shafts, flange type couplings, steel split pulleys, conveyors, hangers and other small items; four 80-saw Murray air blast gins, with 6" mote conveyor; one Gullett RAL separator, over Gullett all steel 6 cyl. horizontal gravity cleaner; one Murray steel belt distributor; one Gullett multiple hull extracting feeders; one all steel double hopper seed scale.—Brady Cotton Oil Co., Paul Klatt, secretary, Brady, Texas, phone 2322.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—R. B. Strickland & Company proudly announces their dealership appointment for the new Kemgas Statifiers and Moyat Wetting Agent and have installed many of these units this season. Write us for details, quotations and literature on these statifiers. Also we can furnish new government type tower driers and equipment, new flat or V-belts, belt lacing and dressing. Several nice reconditioned electric motors on hand and ready for prompt shipment, as well as other gas or gasoline power units. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of guaranteed, late model used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

**SEASONAL CLOSE-OUTS**—One horizontal hydraulic press pump, \$150; one Continental paragon cotton press, \$650; one all steel Cameron trumper, \$400; 5-80 saw Lummus gin stands, \$300 each; 5-66" L.E.F. feeders, \$250 each.—Hughston Sales Co., 2944 Oak Lane, Dallas, Texas. HU-5321.

**FOR SALE**—5-80 Murray gin stands, Cameron packer, Murray conveyor distributor, Munger cleaners, Continental feeders, Murray seed press (complete), Continental condenser, counter shaft box ends, gin saw files and gummers, three cotton exhaust fans, screw conveyor 6" or 9", 100 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor and starter. Two pair cotton scales.—Pete Scholz, 1315 Avenue B, San Antonio, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—To be moved—4-70 Murray gin; 4-70 Mitchell extractor feeders; one Murray 5-cylinder airline cleaner; one Murray incline 6-cylinder cleaner with late model press and condenser, all electric power. Gin in good condition and has run every year.—Artesia Alfalfa Grower's Association, Artesia, N.M.

**IF YOU WANT** a bargain in 4-80 Murray gins with new fronts and 6" mote conveyors—contact W. C. High Gin, Hale Center, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Cotton gins, oil mills and compresses. Some for operation where located, others for sale to move. If interested contact M. M. Phillips, Phone 5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

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**FOR SALE**—Howe truck scales. Length 28 feet. Excellent condition. Sacrifice.—Easley Oil Mill, Easley, S. C.

**FOR SALE**—One 30 h.p. boiler, good condition. One 1/2-inch Black & Decker drill.—H. L. Trammell, Sandy Point, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—One 8 cylinder LeRoi engine located at Hale Center—W. C. High Gin, Tahoka, Texas.

## Weeds Rank Very High On Farm Enemy List

The nation's losses from weeds exceed total losses from all other agricultural pests, says Robert H. Beatty, president of the Association of Regional Weed Control Conferences.

"A wider public recognition of the menace of these horticultural hoodlums would aid federal and state authorities in tracking them down and eradicating them," he points out.

The 10 worst offenders are Canada thistle, field bindweed, wild oats, giant foxtail, Johnson grass, nut grass, quack grass, horse nettle, mesquite and scrub oak.

Beatty emphasizes that weeds compete with crops for water, light, air, minerals and space. They increase cost of labor and equipment, impair quality of crops, reduce quality and quantity of livestock products, harbor insect and fungus pests, impair human health, and are sometimes fatal to both humans and animals.

## Children's Book of Cotton

Children can learn about cotton growing, ginning, spinning and weaving from a new book, *The First Book of Cotton*, by Matilda Rogers, published by Franklin Watts, Inc., New York.

The book is one of a series to give young readers a foundation in selected subjects. The National Cotton Council helped with its preparation.

• For every man who reaches 85 there are seven women . . . But it's too late then.

In Lubbock, Aug. 28

## Plains Ginners Hear Foreign Trade Talk

■ COUNCIL's Read Dunn says half million extra bales may move into export under new surplus disposal plan.

Annual meeting of the Plains Ginners' Association was held in Lubbock, Aug. 28, with Read P. Dunn, Washington, director of the National Cotton Council's foreign trade division, a featured speaker.

Officers of the Plains group include Drew Watkins, Sudan, president; W. L. Smith, Ralls, vice-president; and Dixon White, Lubbock, secretary-treasurer.

Dunn told the ginners that the surplus disposal plan recently enacted by Congress may move about 500,000 bales of cotton more than otherwise would be exported.

Japan, he continued, is interested in buying about 250,000 bales of U.S. cotton under arrangements permitting payment in yen. Such a program, he added, would offset to that extent the announced cutback of about 400,000 bales in the Japanese buying program because of adverse developments in foreign exchange earnings.

France, Italy, and two or three of the smaller countries also may be prospects for cotton under this special program, the speaker said. Most of the larger cotton importing countries now are able to finance their cotton purchases in the U.S. with dollars, and therefore will not need to resort to special programs.

The speaker said Spain has shown interest in buying cotton under a special section earmarking funds especially for that country.

These programs should bring U.S. cotton exports to the level of 4.5 million bales for this season as recently estimated by USDA, Dunn observed.

Record foreign consumption of 18.2 million bales last year, combined with the reduction in foreign stocks to their

lowest peacetime level in relation to consumption, was credited by the Council's foreign trade director with stimulating exports. Another factor, he said, is the relatively small expansion expected in foreign production—about 750,000 bales.

USDA, he continued, plans to use foreign currency received in payment for U.S. surplus agricultural products to develop new markets abroad for our farm commodities. Cotton has been suggested as one of the first commodities on which the program might be tried.

He said the Council, in view of its market building experience, has been requested to advise in the development and operation of a program to raise levels of consumption and expand outlets for American cotton abroad.

"Experience in the U.S. has demon-

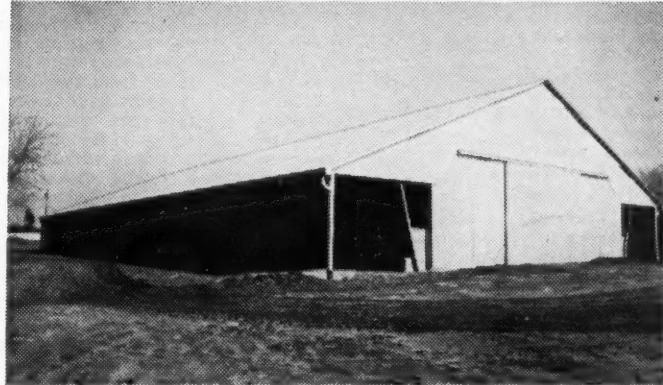
strated that consumption of cotton can be increased through research and development, and effective promotion," Dunn emphasized.

"Possibilities exist in Europe and other areas of the world for stimulating consumption by similar techniques. Per capita consumption of cotton in Europe is less than half of what it is in the U.S. There is every reason to believe that this could be raised 10 percent in a relatively short time. This would create a market opportunity for 750,000 bales of cotton."

Most of the work of this sort, he said, would have to be done by the foreign spinners themselves, as the assistance of the U.S. government or the Council would have to be limited primarily to providing technical advice.

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## Pastures Good Substitute For Controlled Crops

There is no limit on acreage that can be put in grass and livestock forage crops, according to W. R. Thompson, Mississippi Extension agronomist.

With acreage allotments imposed on cotton, corn, oats, wheat and rice, farmers have a great opportunity to increase pasture lands and grow feed to be marketed through livestock and livestock products, he said.

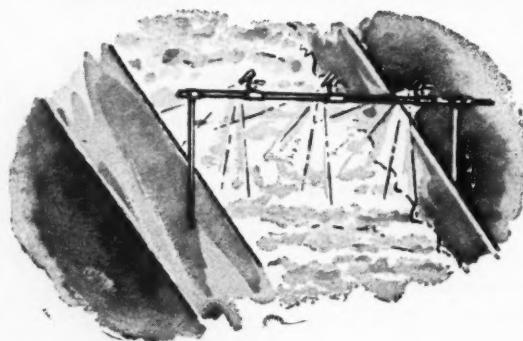
This not only gives the farmer an opportunity to increase his pasture acreage, but at the same time it is helping insure the future of American soil. Pastures are among the best land holding crops available. They help build up the soil.

Land in properly managed pastures will get better each year and is not as subject to erosion as are cultivated row crops.

He advised farmers to make plans so that all crops grown for sale can be continued. He advised taking out of production all acres that will not profitably produce row crops and put these acres in pastures and feed crops.

Thompson emphasized that there has never been too much pasture land in the South. And until there is too much pasture land for the numbers of livestock, farmers need not worry about pasture acreage allotments.

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## Soybean Conventions Meet in Memphis

Aug. 30-31 are dates for the annual meeting of the National Soybean Processors' Association in Memphis. Following this convention, Memphis will be host also to the American Soybean Association meeting Sept. 1-2. Processors have been invited to attend the latter convention.

A full report will be carried in the next issue of The Press. Association presidents are R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, head of the processors; and Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., head of the producers' group.

## Study Grants Available To Southern Students

The National Science Foundation reports that it is not getting enough "suitable" applications for fellowship and research grants from the South.

Therefore, in proportion to population, Southern students are getting fewer pre-doctoral science fellowships than students in other parts of the country. The same thing is true, spokesmen say, of funds allotted for fundamental research.

Interested and qualified persons should apply to the Foundation in Washington.

## Gandy Presents Awards At Livestock Show

Dalton E. Gandy, Ruston, La., field representative of the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, served as chairman of the awards committee of the Dixie National Shows which were held in Memphis on Aug. 27-28.

Gandy, who is widely known among livestock men of the Mississippi Valley territory, presented awards to the owners of the champion animals.

## Peanut Bibliography Is Now Available

An abstract bibliography of 92 USDA publications on peanuts covering 11 years of utilization research is now available from the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans.

The information relates to composition, properties, reactions, technology, storage and almost every phase of the processing of peanut kernels, oil, meal, protein, hulls and peanut butter.

Conducted principally by members of the Laboratory staff, the program of research covered in the bibliography has yielded systematic chemical information on the products and processes of the peanut industry.

The booklet, designated AIC-369, entitled: SRRL Publications on Peanuts, 1942-53: Facts from Research on Utilization, is obtainable by writing the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

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## **Short Course Is Scheduled For Tennessee Farmers**

The University of Tennessee winter course in agriculture for practical farmers will open Jan. 10, 1955, says N. D. Peacock, vice-dean of the college of agriculture.

The course is six weeks of classes in general farming for those who want to study up-to-date methods but who do not intend to work toward a college degree in agriculture.

The course is aimed at giving the enrollees practical information that can be put to work immediately on their farms. The program was inaugurated last year.

Scholarships to the winter course were offered last year by local Farm Bureau organizations and by the East Tennessee Community Improvement Program, and it is probable that some will again be available.

### **40 Worth Street**

(Continued from Page 10)

cottons which is currently being distributed to newspapers for fall publication—the first household newspaper section in publishing history to be based on a single textile fiber.

Over the past five years, the scope of retail participation in National Cotton Week has increased to record proportions. The great retail chains are regular supporters of the event, including Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. C. Penney, Woolworth, and many others. Daily newspapers now carry more than a million lines of local retail advertising for Cotton Week each year. Last spring more than 100 cities and towns staged community-wide Cotton Week celebrations.

In the course of a cooperative magazine promotion program designed to broaden the impact of cotton fashion features, the staff has worked with virtually every major women's magazine. Staffers also have provided story assistance to virtually every press syndicate, Sunday supplement and general magazine with headquarters in New York. Cotton industry personalities and material featuring cotton have been featured on all major radio and TV networks on programs emanating from New York.

It can be seen from this account of the Council's activities in New York that maintaining an office and staff in America's major city is a "must" in the organization's program to strengthen established markets and create new ones for cotton fiber.

We knew, when we set out to find more detailed answers to the question of why the Council has a New York office, that Ernest Stewart and his capable staff were doing a really big job for cotton, especially in the women's apparel field, but we admit we hadn't fully realized how essential those activities are.

What we discovered makes us all the more certain that the National Cotton Council makes a greater return per dollar invested in it than any other industry organization in America. And this reminds us that, during the harvest season at hand, ginners can help themselves—and the industry of which they are such a vital part—by collecting a dime on every bale they gin.

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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

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## *Shennagins Cause Delays*

### Mellorine Winning Louisiana Fight

■ COTTON COUNCIL representative predicts that state courts soon will uphold legality of the frozen dessert.

Confidence that mellorine will soon be sold in Louisiana has been expressed by a member of the staff of the National Cotton Council. To date, legal maneuver-

ers have blocked the sale of the frozen dessert which is made from milk solids other than dairy fat.

Carlton Power, Memphis, western area supervisor of the Council's field service, has predicted that Louisiana courts would uphold actions by the Louisiana legislature and the State Board of Health, both of which have approved sale of the vegetable fat dessert.

In an address to the annual educational conference of the National Association of Sanitarians held Aug. 18 in New Orleans, he pointed out that mellorine was supposed to have gone on sale in Louisiana last Feb. 1.

"Opponents of the product, by legal maneuvers, have been able to postpone this effective date of sale up to this

time. In the legislature, efforts to ban the sale were unsuccessful. As expected, the representatives of the people in both houses saw fit to kill these efforts to deprive consumers of their right to make a choice."

He said that after mellorine is legalized, competition from the standpoint of quality, price and sales effort will then determine how much will be sold.

"From the same principle, competition will determine how much of the mellorine fat will come from cottonseed. This is as it should be."

In resolutions at its annual meeting, he continued, the Council reaffirmed its position opposing restrictions at state and federal levels against the manufacture and sale of wholesome food products made from domestic fats and oils.

The Council also pledged to continue its efforts "to secure remedial mellorine legislation on the state level, supporting uniform standards that insure a high quality fortified product, and adequate enforcement procedures to assure that the identity of the product be maintained.

"This is similar to and consistent with the position we maintained during the long, successful campaign to remove discriminatory provisions of state and federal laws as they affect margarine.

"As with other food products, great care must be exercised in the development of standards and regulations to prevent adulteration and fraud.

"We not only think that mellorine should be permitted to sell on its own merits, we think it should be required to sell on its own merits," the speaker emphasized.

He pointed out that since mellorine usually retails at a price considerably under the price of ice cream, it is particularly attractive to grocery stores. These represent the major outlet for mellorine. The wholesale price of mellorine averages about 50 cents per gallon less than the wholesale price of ice cream, and the retail price averages about 70 cents per gallon less than ice cream.

Principal difference in cost of making mellorine lies in the cost of fat, since manufacturing costs for ice cream and mellorine tend to balance out.

In 1952 mellorine was produced and sold in significant quantities in only four states—Texas, Illinois, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Production totaled 11,128,000 gallons.

By the end of 1953, six other states had passed laws or promulgated standards permitting production and distribution of mellorine. They were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Montana, Nevada and Oregon. Since most of the restrictions were not removed until after June 1, production was relatively small—totaling 1,632,000 gallons in 1953.

"The total for all 10 states in 1953, however, was 22,494,000 gallons. This was more than double the 1952 production. Texas, as the largest producing state, jumped from 6,349,000 gallons in 1952 to 10,870,000 gallons in 1953. Since about one-half pound of fat is required to make one gallon of mellorine, total production in 1953 consumed approximately 10 million pounds of fat."

■ MAURICE GOODWIN, Atton, Texas, ginner and a director of First State Bank, Matador, has been named president of the newly-organized Patton Springs Community Agriculture Club.

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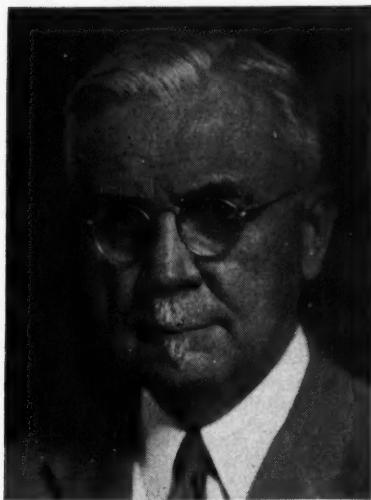
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## **USDA and Friends Honor Harned on Retirement**

R. W. Harned, one of the founders of professional entomology in the South and long a leader in cotton insect research, retired from USDA at the end of July 1954. He directed cotton insect work for the Department's Bureau of



**PROF. R. W. HARND**

Entomology and Plant Quarantine for over 20 years. Since the Department's reorganization last fall he has been acting as consultant and staff assistant to the chief of the Entomology Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service.

Prior to his federal employment, Harned was a prominent Mississippi entomologist. His 25 years as professor of entomology and zoology at Mississippi A. & M. College and entomologist at the Mississippi Experiment Station gave him wide experience with Southern insect problems. He was also in charge of state nursery inspection, regulatory and extension work, executive officer of the Mississippi State Plant Board from the time of its organization in 1918 and did research on cotton, scale and pecan insects.

His particular genius as a teacher was in imparting his enthusiasm for entomology, then an obscure and neglected science, to his students and encouraging them to continue in graduate study. After their graduation, he followed their careers with the greatest interest. The profession of entomology is full of successful entomologists who trace their choice of life work to Professor Harned.

"Prof," as he is familiarly known, was honored July 16 by friends and associates—many of them ex-students—in the Department and universities throughout the country. Among the gifts presented to him were an automatic-wind wrist watch, a TV-radio-phonograph combination, a cashier's check for \$800 for a vacation trip and a "friendship calendar" containing nearly 300 letters from friends in 26 states and three foreign countries. The Cotton States Branch of the Entomological Society of America, of which he is a past chairman, honored him at a banquet in Biloxi, Miss., last January.

Harned was born July 16, 1884, near Bryantown, Md. He received his B.S.A.

degree in entomology from Ohio State University in 1906 and joined the Mississippi A. & M. College faculty in 1907. Because of his youthful, un-professorial appearance, the young entomologist grew a Vandyke beard that has characterized him ever since. He was married to Edna Johnson in 1911 and they have three children, Hilda, Edward Johnson, and Margaret, and nine grandchildren.

He is a member of the Entomological Society of America, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington Entomological Society, Insecticide Society of Washington, the Cosmos Club and Sigma Xi. In 1926-28 he was chairman of the Southern Plant Board and in 1927 president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists.

### **• Topic of Conference Is Pink Bollworm**

A MEETING of the directors of several Southern Experiment Stations and members of the advisory committee for pink bollworm research was held Aug. 12-13-14 at the Pink Bollworm Research Center, Brownsville, Texas.

Visitors had an opportunity to look over the research facilities and meet the personnel as well as to review the research accomplishments since the Pink Bollworm Research Center was established, according to Dr. F. C. Bishop, coordinator of pink bollworm research.

"During the conference," he said, "progress of research on various methods of attack on the insect was discussed, and ways and means of obtain-

ing funds to meet the obvious needs of the research program were given consideration."

Preliminary plans were laid for the establishment of a technical advisory committee on pink bollworm research and for means of keeping those concerned with the pink bollworm program throughout the cotton growing area of the country informed of progress, the coordinator reported.

### **Anhydrous Ammonia Group Meets in Wisconsin**

A conference on anhydrous ammonia was held in Madison, Wisc., at the Edgewater Hotel, Aug. 18. Recent research on the use of anhydrous ammonia as a source of nitrogen fertilizer was reported at the meeting, which was sponsored by the University of Wisconsin, the national Agricultural Ammonia Institute, and the Great Lakes division of that organization.

### **Visitors Tour High Plains**

Thirty agricultural leaders from foreign countries currently touring the U.S. to observe agricultural methods, recently spent a week in the Texas High Plains area. The group studied irrigation methods and toured the Texas Experiment Station at Lubbock.

Included in the group are representatives from Thailand, Costa Rica, Formosa, Brazil, Egypt, Iran, Italy, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey.

The tour is being sponsored by USDA and land grant colleges.

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## • Pink Bollworm Fight Still in Progress

MORE CONVENIENT and economical methods of destroying pink bollworm brought to cotton gins that save the gin trash for local use as soil conditioner, fertilizer, and livestock feed, are being studied by USDA engineers and entomologists.

Engineers of the Cotton Ginning Research Laboratories and entomologists of the Pink Bollworm Research Center and of the Pink Bollworm Project, Agricultural Research Service, are cooperating in studies of ginning and allied operations for determining methods, equipment, and techniques to accomplish these purposes, USDA says. Modern gins with elaborate drying and cleaning equip-

ment kill a high percentage of the worms during the ginning process. Controlled laboratory tests are being conducted at the Department's Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M., to find what process or machine is responsible for the greater part of the kill, so that, if possible, modifications or improvements can be made to obtain 100 percent destruction.

Previously most gin trash was burned to control and prevent the spread beyond quarantine barriers of the pink bollworm—considered by many people to be the world's most destructive cotton pest. In addition to burning, the following methods of gin trash disposal are now approved by USDA and the Departments of Agriculture of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas: composting, sterilization, fumigation, hammer milling, roller milling (on trial basis in a limited area), and the use of special fans or two conventional fans in the pneumatic system used by gins in handling cotton.

Investigations of different types of fans and fan combinations, rollers, beaters, grinders, and heating devices are being carried out by the engineers and entomologists of USDA, in cooperation with the Texas Department of Agriculture at commercial gins in the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas this summer. Later work will be done farther north in Texas, including the High Plains where harvesting conditions are quite different. Additional controlled tests are being undertaken at the Cotton Ginning Research Branch Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M.

Gin trash disposal methods must be as simple and inexpensive as possible, but most important, they must take care of large quantities of trash without slowing down gin operation. Finally, they must kill all the pink bollworms in the material.

■ DR. E. P. SINGSEN, University of Connecticut, has received the 1954 American Feed Manufacturers' Association award for outstanding poultry nutrition research.

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### New Catalog

### EXHAUST FAN DATA AVAILABLE FROM FORT WORTH STEEL CO.

Fort Worth Steel and Machinery Co. now has available on request a new Industrial Exhaust Fan Catalog No. 500-B, featuring the S-2 exhaust fan, and descriptions of various applications, types and construction. Complete dimensional data and capacity tables to assist in application of fan are included.

Principles of application and engineering data for standard and long-cone cyclone separators are described and illustrated. For a copy write Fort Worth Steel and Machinery Co., P. O. Box 1038, Fort Worth 1, or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 21.

### CSC Names M. K. McConnell To Farm Chemicals Post

M. K. McConnell has joined the agricultural chemicals sales department of Commercial Solvents Corp., it has been announced by Clyde Marshall, general manager of the department.

From CSC's offices at Sterlington, La., McConnell will handle the sale and distribution of CSC ammonium nitrate to the fertilizer trade in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas.

A chemistry graduate of Louisiana State University, McConnell served for five years with the Tennessee Valley Authority. He later owned and operated a cotton and cattle farm at Rayville, La. More recently, he served as manager of USDA's Soil Conservation Service office in Richland Parish.

During World War II, McConnell saw duty in the Pacific Theatre as a lieutenant in a U.S. Navy Submarine Group.

### Compulsory Fertilizer Use Considered in Mexico

Mexico's National Production Council is considering a proposal for making fertilizer use compulsory on Mexican farms. Agricultural output, now barely sufficient to meet domestic needs, could be tripled by use of fertilizer, members of the group say.

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## • Gin Fires Costly For Producers

FOREIGN MATERIAL in seed cotton sets gins afire. More than half of all gin fires can be traced to some type of foreign material—wooden matches, metal fragments, or rocks—in seed cotton during ginning, according to figures released by the Beltwide Gin Fire Reporting System of the National Cotton Ginner's Association.

The materials listed above were responsible for 648 fires out of a total of 1,165 fires reported across the Belt last year, the National Cotton Council points out.

The Council reminds producers that a fire-destroyed gin often means added added hauling expense, inconvenience, and loss of time. Furthermore, increased gin fire losses lead to higher insurance rates and higher charges for ginning.

Dangerous objects often get into cotton during the harvesting process on the cotton farm. Close supervision of both hand and machine harvesting will help solve the problem.

In particular, hand pickers and other cotton handlers should be asked not to carry wooden matches, and field weighers should constantly be on the watch for foreign material as seed cotton is dumped into wagons or trailers.

• Prepare for Emergency—Local fire departments should be issued special invitations to inspect cotton gins, warehouses and oil mills, the Council urges.

While the plant's own fire fighting equipment and crew can control small fires in most cases, professional firemen are needed quickly if a blaze gains dangerous headway.

If on arrival they are familiar with the plant layout, the nature of the operation, the location of water connections and plant fire-fighting facilities, the firemen can do an effective job. If not, complete ruin could result.

Confusion, uncertainty, and useless application of water often cause more damage than flames.

The cotton man can further help the fireman by giving him the benefit of his own knowledge and experience in fighting—specifically—cotton fires.

Such precautions will save time, wasted effort and possibly millions of dollars of fire damage throughout the industry, the Council points out.

### New Folder

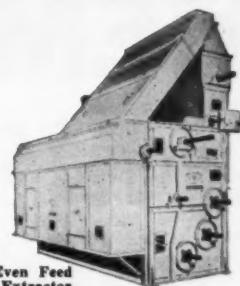
#### STEEL PIPE HAND THREADING DATA WILL HELP FITTERS

A folder of interest and value to those confronted with the task of hand threading stainless steel pipe has recently been published by the Tubular Products Division of The Babcock & Wilcox Co. This informative folder, Helpful Hints on Hand Threading Stainless Steel Pipe and Tubing, discusses die stock, dies, speed, cutting oils and the assembly of threaded joints. It is intended to assist pipe fitters in obtaining satisfactory results when threading stainless tubular products with hand tools on job sites or in provisional field shops away from machine threading facilities.

Copies of this new data card, known as TDC 147, are available free upon request to the division's office at Beaver Falls, Pa., or write to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 21.

## HINCKLEY

Our "Even Feed" Bur Extractors are very large in size being almost twice the size of competitive machines. The 42", all steel saw cylinder is made this size to prevent machining and tearing of the fibers by giving the cotton and burs ample room to be processed.



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# MEMA® Treated Seed Starts Cotton Right!

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Mema or Agrox treated seed assures the grower of healthier cotton plants . . . a good start to bigger and better cotton yields.

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### Cover Crop Aid Is Available To Drouth Area Farmers

Farmers in drouth areas should take advantage of the government's offer to share the cost of planting cover crops, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has reminded growers.

The government will pay up to 50 percent of the cost of seedbed preparation, fertilizer, lime and seed for planting cover crops on land scheduled to be removed from regular crop production.

The main purpose of the program is to provide protective cover; however, cover crops can be used as emergency winter pasture for livestock.

#### New Booklet

#### TRADE NAMES OF HEAVY-DUTY LUBRICATING OILS LISTED

A 48-page booklet listing the trade names of over 1,200 lubricating oils offered by 366 oil companies as meeting certain requirements for heavy-duty industrial engines has just been published by the Internal Combustion Engine Institute, Chicago.

The Internal Combustion Engine Institute, a non-profit organization of internal combustion engine manufacturers, spent many months of study and research in order to group engine oil brands offered for heavy-duty gasoline and Diesel engines.

In the booklet the oils are divided into three types: (1) Those represented by the oil supplier as meeting the requirements of U.S. Military Specification MIL-0-2104 and/or the British Defense specifications DEF/2101, wherein the Diesel engine test uses a fuel of 0.35 percent minimum sulfur content; (2) those represented by the oil supplier as meeting the requirements of U.S. Military Specification MIL-0-2104 wherein the Diesel engine test is modified by using a fuel of 0.95 percent to 1.05 percent sulfur content, and (3) the oils represented by the supplier as meeting the more severe requirements of a "Superior Lubricant (Series 2)."

The booklet combines the results of previous efforts of several engine manufacturers to list lubricating oils. It should be helpful to any engine owner who is contemplating the purchase of a particular brand of lubricating oil in that he can ascertain, by use of the booklet, just what properties are claimed for that oil by the oil supplier whose trade name is on the oil. A nominal charge of 20 cents each to cover printing (plus postage for the shipment of more than one copy) is made for the booklets by ICEI. The Institute's address is 201 North Wells Street.

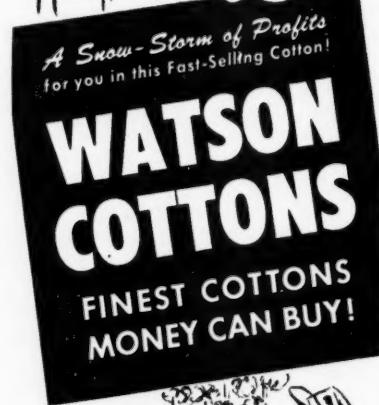
### Haslanger Joins Stauffer

Hans Stauffer, president of Stauffer Chemical Co., has announced the appointment of Robert U. Haslanger to the administrative staff. Formerly general manager of sales of Monsanto Chemical Co.'s Texas division, Haslanger was more recently director of sales of its plastics division. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and a chemical engineering graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Haslanger's new appointment is effective immediately. He will headquartered in the Stauffer New York office.

### Irrigation Techniques Shown in Arkansas

Irrigation field days in four areas of Arkansas were planned for late August. Counties where the demonstrations were scheduled included Desha, Phillips, St. Francis and Yell.

Assisting with the programs were James L. Gattis, Extension agricultural engineer, Fayetteville; Ivan D. Wood, USDA irrigation specialist, Denver; and Billy Bryant, irrigation engineer, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.



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## CALENDAR

### Conventions - Meetings - Events

1	2	3	4
12	13	14	15
16	17	18	

- Aug. 30 — National Soybean Processors' Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. R. G. Houghtlin, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4, president.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2—American Soybean Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.
- Oct. 11-12-13—Cotton Spinner-Breeder Conference. Greenville and Stoneville, Miss. For information write Delta Council, Stoneville.
- Oct. 11-12-13—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis. For information write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.
- Dec. 2-3—Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

1955

- Jan. 31-Feb. 1—National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Hotel Shamrock, Houston. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.
- Feb. 7-8—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.
- Feb. 7-8—Texas Cooperative Ginnery Association joint convention with Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio. B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, executive secretary.
- Feb. 15-16—Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by the Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia ginnery associations. For information write Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building.
- Feb. 15-16—Carolinas Ginnery Association annual convention, Atlanta, Ga. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.
- Feb. 15-16—Georgia Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.
- March 14-15 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginnery Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginnery associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.
- March 14-15—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive

vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 14-15—Tennessee Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.
- March 18-19-20—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. H. F. Crossno, 9065 Gainsford Street, Downey, Calif., convention chairman; H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- March 28-29—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.
- April 4-5-6 — Texas Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 444), Dallas.
- May 3-4—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.
- May 20-24—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- June 5-6-7—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.
- June 5-8 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Lubbock. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillor, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.
- June 20-21—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary, Georgia association.
- June 23-24 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. For information write 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson.

### 4-H Enrollment Climbs

Enrollment of boys and girls in 4-H Club work continues to increase throughout the nation. Last year's membership was the largest yet, 2,058,144. This is two percent higher than the year before.

Profit or loss for a year is often determined by the uninterrupted operation of equipment during "season." That's where quality pays off!

By supplying Southwestern ginnery with nationally known, quality equipment and supplies, Briggs-Weaver has been helping make every year a good year...a profitable year.

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Detective Chief: How about that pretty shoplifter I told you to shadow? You know, the one we suspected of wearing that stolen bathing suit out of Blitzen's Department Store. Now before you come back I want that mystery solved.

Operator Thirteen: Don't worry, Chief. I'm going to unravel that tonight.

A young mother of triplets was being congratulated by a friend. "Oh, yes," she said, "we are divinely happy, and it was really wonderful, because you know it only happens once out of 15,875 times." "Goodness gracious," said the other women, "when did you get time to do your housework?"

Hiram and Nancy were taking a spin along a country road. Nothing was said for the first ten miles. Suddenly Hiram stopped the car, turned to her and said: I'm a man of few words. Do you neck, or don't you?

Nancy: I'm a girl of a few words. I don't but you've talked me into it.

Tom: A woman can make a fool out of you in ten minutes.

Joe: Maybe so, but just think of those ten minutes.

Samuel: Where are you going, Zeke?

Zeke: Town.

Samuel: What's the matter with that wheelbarrow?

Zeke: Broke.

Samuel: Who broke it?

Zeke: Hired man.

Samuel: Same hired man who got your daughter in trouble last year?

Zeke: Yup. Clumsy, ain't he?

Two little mites of about six and seven respectively were gazing with considerable interest at the storks in the zoo, when the usual interfering old lady ambled up.

"Those are storks, my dears," she purred. "The clever birds that brought you to your mother and father!"

The youngsters looked at one another and one whispered: "Poor old thing! Shall we tell her?"

Youth (at the stage door): Is the hula dancer in her room?

Watchman: Son, she's 'round in the rear.

Youth: Yes, I know, but is she in her room?

Cop: No parking; you can't loaf along this road.

Voice Within Car: Who's loafing?

Groom: Have you kissed the bride?

Best Man (absently): Oh, yes, hundreds of times.

"The way our daughter carries on is awful."

"There ought to be a law."

"Yes, a son-in-law."

"Did you lead Clara to the altar?"

"Well, no. We were personally conducted by her old man."

Judith: The only men I kiss are my brothers.

Charles: What lodge do you belong to?

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"...the service and the way you stand behind your product cannot be excelled. We think the Mitchell Company stands as a criterion for the industry..."

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CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA

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*These six letters are typical of the hundreds of valued customer comments we have on file.*

## JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY

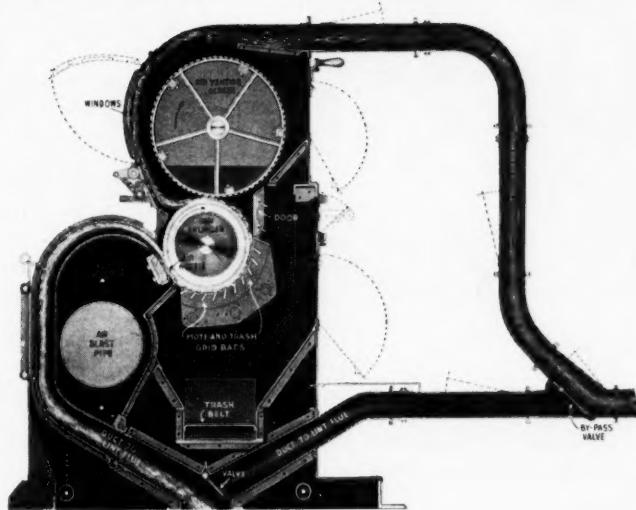
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No Damage to Fiber  
Simple in Operation  
Ample Capacity for 90-Saw Gin  
Profitable to Ginner & Producer

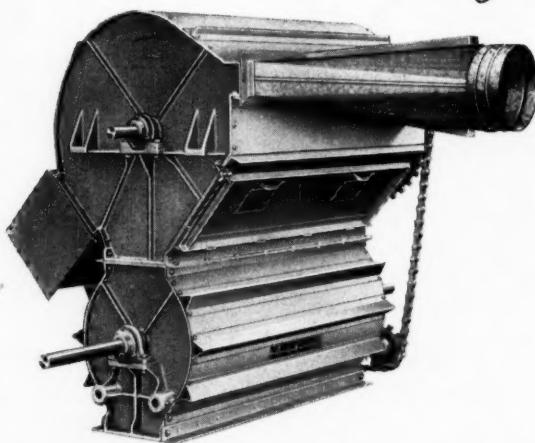
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## HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY MANUFACTURERS

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Is built in two sizes, 52 $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide and 72" wide. Large screen area gives more cleaning effect and greater capacity. The Inlet Transition opens full width of Separator, and Air Box is provided with a choice of either an end or rear center connection for suction Fan. Fitted with an improved Reel and eight blade Vacuum Wheel.

*Write for Bulletin No. 17-C*

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